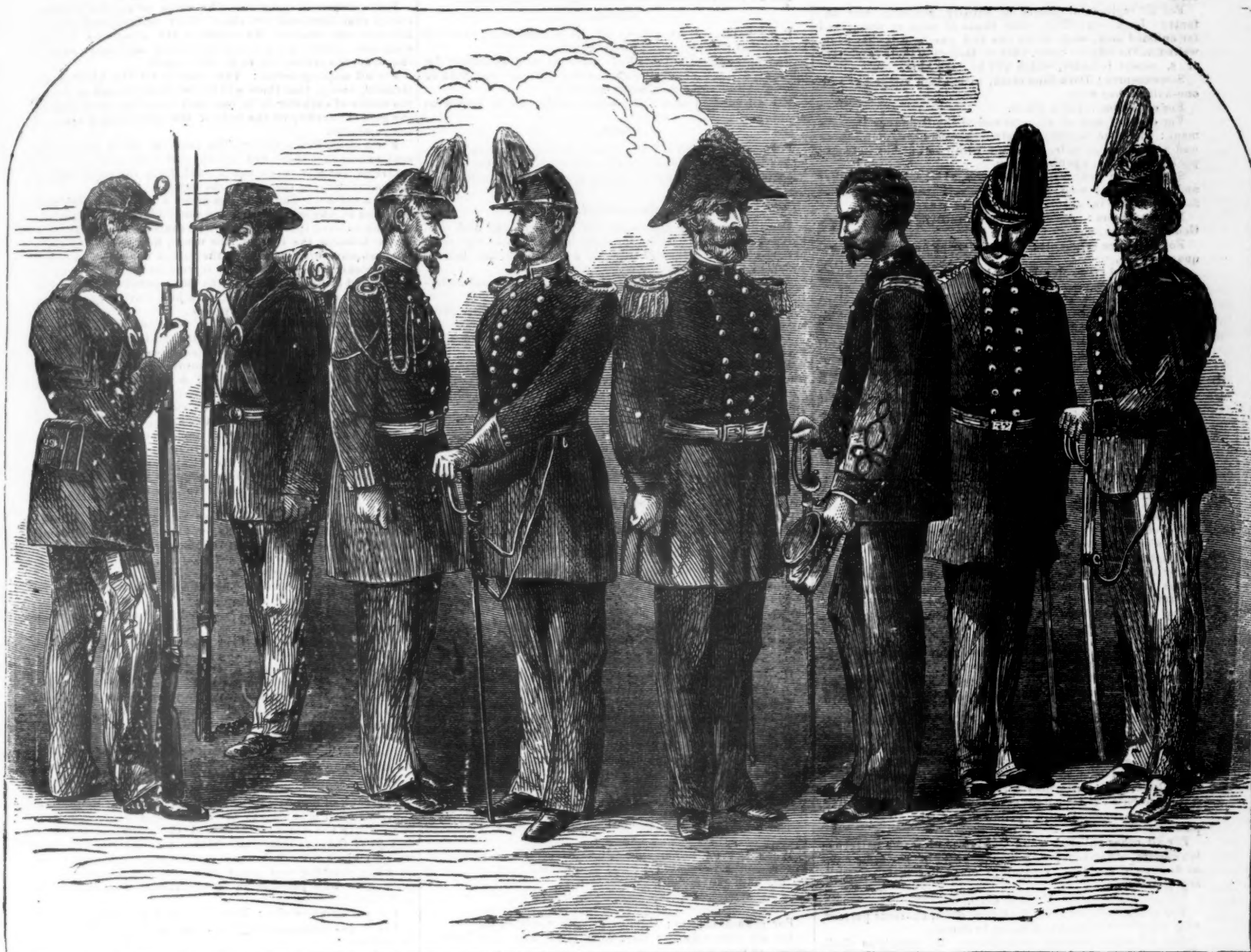


# ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

VOLUME X.—NUMBER 13.  
WHOLE NUMBER 481.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1872.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.  
SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.



Full Dress of Sergeant  
of Infantry.

Field Dress of Private  
of Infantry.

Regimental Adjutant.

Colonel of Infantry.

Brigadier-General.

Undress of Lieutenant-Colonel Officer of Cavalry  
and Brevet Major-General. and Light Artillery.

Corporal of Cavalry  
and Light Artillery.

The Order from the War Department, accompanied by a revised description of the Regulation Army Uniforms, is opportunely anticipated by the fine illustration above, for which we are indebted to the great Military Equipment Establishment of Messrs. Schuyler, Hartley & Graham, New York.

## THE ARMY.

### WAR DEPARTMENT. UNIFORM AND DRESS OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 26, 1872. }

General Orders No. 92.

The following description of the uniform of the Army is published for the information of all concerned in accordance with the requirements of General Orders No. 76 of this year.

By order of the Secretary of War.

WM. D. WHIPPLE, Assistant Adjutant-General.  
UNIFORM, DRESS, EQUIPMENTS, ETC.

No officer or soldier of the Army will wear any other than the prescribed uniform, when on duty.

#### COATS.

##### Full Dress for Officers.

All officers shall wear a double-breasted frock coat of dark blue cloth, the skirt to extend from one-half to three-fourths the distance from the hip joint to the bend of the knee.

For a General: Two rows of buttons on the breast, twelve in each row; placed by fours; the distance between each row five and one-half inches at the top and three and one-half inches at the bottom; stand-up collar, no less than one or more than two inches in height, to hook in front at the bottom, and slopethence up and backward at an angle of thirty degrees on each side, corners rounded; cuffs three inches deep, to go around the sleeves parallel with the lower edge, and with three small buttons at the under seam; pockets in the folds of the skirts, with two buttons at the hip and one at the lower end of each side-edge, making four buttons on the back and skirt of the coat; collar and cuffs to be of dark blue velvet; lining of the coat black.

For a lieutenant-general: The same as for a general, except that there will be ten buttons in each row on the breast, the upper and lower groups by threes, and the middle groups by fours.

For a major-general: The same as for a general, except that there will be nine buttons in each row on the breast, placed by threes.

For a brigadier-general: The same as for a general, except that there will be eight buttons in each row on the breast, placed by pairs.

For a colonel, lieutenant-colonel and major: The same as for a general, except that there will be nine buttons in each row on the breast, placed at equal distances; collar and cuffs of the same color and material as the coat. The upper half of the cuffs to be ornamented with three double stripes of gold braid running the length of the cuff, pointed at their upper ends, and with a small button below the point of each stripe, according to pattern.

For captain, first lieutenant, second lieutenant, and additional second lieutenant: The same as for a colonel, except that there will be seven buttons in each row on the breast, and two stripes on the cuffs.

For all storekeepers: A single-breasted coat, as lately worn by captains of the staff, with staff shoulder-straps to indicate rank.

This coat shall be worn on all dress occasions, such as reviews, inspections, dress parades, guards, and courts-martial. It will be habitually worn at battalion drills, except in hot weather, or when otherwise exceptionally directed by the commanding officer.

##### Undress for Officers.

For fatigues, marches, squad and company drills, and other drills when authorized by the commanding officer, and for ordinary wear: A sack coat of dark blue cloth or serge; falling collar; single-breasted, with five buttons in front, same as those worn on the dress coat; with black braid, one-fourth of an inch wide, extending from each button and buttonhole back six inches and terminating in "herring-bone" loops.

The skirt to extend from one-third to two-thirds the distance from the hip joint to the bend of the knee, and to be slashed at the hip on each side; a knot of black braid, one-fourth of an inch wide, on the upper part of the cuff, according to pattern.

The shoulder-straps will always be worn with it. Black braid binding, one-half of an inch wide, around edge of coat.

For storekeepers: Of pattern above described, but without braid.

For chaplain: Plain black frock coat with standing collar; one row of nine black buttons on the breast, with "herring-bone" of black braid around the buttons and button-holes.

#### COATS.

##### For Enlisted Men.

For infantry: Single-breasted, dark blue basque, according to pattern deposited in the Quartermaster-General's office, piped with sky blue; collar same height as for officers' coat, faced with sky-blue cloth four inches back on each side, cut square to hook up close in front; number of regiment or badge of corps in yellow metal in middle of sky-blue facing of collar on each side; skirt of coat on each side of opening behind to be faced with sky-blue cloth, ornamented with four buttons, as per pattern. The straps of dark blue cloth, piped with the same color as the facings, let into the waist-seam on each side the coat and buttoning above the hip to sustain the waist-belt; shoulder-straps of cloth the color of the facings let into the shoulder-seam and to button over the shoulder-belts at the collar-seam with one button; shoulder-straps for engineer soldiers to be of scarlet, piped with white.

For enlisted men of artillery, engineers, and ordnance: Same as for infantry, except that the facings shall be scarlet for artillery, scarlet and white for engineers, and crimson for ordnance.

For cavalry and light artillery: Same as for infantry, excepting that it is shorter in the skirt, and the facing upon the skirt put on differently, according to pattern in the Quartermaster-General's office; facings for cavalry yellow, and for light artillery red.

Coats for musicians: Ornamented on the breast with braid same color as facings, running from the button as now worn, the outer extremities terminating in "herring-bones" and the braid returning back to the buttons.

Coats for hospital stewards: Same as for infantry, except the facings to be of emerald green.

Coats for ordnance sergeants: Same as for enlisted men of ordnance.

Whenever the dress coat is worn by enlisted men, it will invariably be buttoned up and hooked at the collar.

For fatigue purposes, for general wear, and on field service.



vice: A dark blue blouse of naval flannel, according to the pattern deposited in the Quartermaster-General's office.

Blouses for winter wear to be lined.

#### Buttons.

The same as now worn for all officers and enlisted men. Storekeepers: General staff button.

#### Trousers.

For general officers, officers of the general staff, and staff corps: Dark blue cloth, plain, without stripes, welt, or cord.

For all regimental officers of cavalry, artillery, and infantry: Light blue cloth, same shade of color as prescribed for enlisted men, with stripe one and one-half inches wide, welted at the edges; color, that of facings of their respective arms, except infantry, which will be dark blue.

Storekeepers: Dark blue cloth, with black stripe one and one-half inches wide.

For chaplains: Plain black.

For enlisted men of all arms and of the Ordnance Department: Sky-blue mixture, pattern now worn; waistband three and a half inches wide, to button with two buttons in front; pockets in front, opening at top.

Sergeants to wear a stripe one inch wide, color of facings; and corporals to wear a stripe one-half inch wide, color of facings, except infantry, which will be a dark blue.

For engineers: According to pattern in Quartermaster-General's office.

For ordnance sergeants: Crimson stripe one inch and one-quarter wide.

For hospital stewards: Emerald green stripe, one inch and one-quarter wide.

All stripes to be of cloth.

One-third of the trousers of enlisted men issued on requisition shall be sent to ports cut out, but not made up. The material of each pair of trousers, with the buttons, thread, needles, and all necessary trimmings, shall be rolled up in a bundle, securely fastened and marked with the size of the trousers.

Trousers for all mounted men to be re-enforced.

There shall be a 5th size, larger than No. 4.

#### Cravats.

For all officers: Black; the tie not to be visible at the opening of the collar. Neither cravats nor stocks will be worn by enlisted men when on duty.

#### Boots and Shoes.

For all officers: Shall be of black leather and come above the ankle.

For enlisted men of cavalry and light artillery: Boots, to come above the swell of the calf of the leg; shoes, Jefferson rights and lefts, according to pattern.

For enlisted men of artillery, infantry, engineers, and ordnance, and all other enlisted men: Jefferson rights and lefts, according to pattern.

Top boots may be worn by mounted men.

#### Hat or Cap (Full Dress).

For general officers, officers of the general staff, and staff corps: Chapeau, according to pattern.

For officers of light artillery and cavalry: Black felt helmet, with gold cord and tassels, and gilt trimmings, according to pattern.

For all storekeepers: Forage cap of dark blue cloth, without braid: badge same as for general officers.

For all other officers: Of dark blue cloth, ornamented with gold braid and trimmings, according to pattern.

For enlisted men of light artillery and cavalry: Black felt helmet, same pattern as for officers, with cords and tassels of mohair—red for light artillery and yellow for cavalry. Helmet, ornamented with yellow metal trimmings, as per pattern.

For all other enlisted men: Of blue cloth, same pattern as for officers, ornamented with mohair braid of the same color as facings of the coat; trimmings of yellow metal, according to pattern.

#### Forage Cap.

For general officers: Of dark blue cloth, chasseur pattern, with black velvet band and badge in front.

For all other commissioned officers: Of dark blue cloth, chasseur pattern, with badge of corps or regiment in front, top of badge to be even with top of cap, and according to pattern in Quartermaster-General's office.

For all enlisted men: Of plain blue cloth, same pattern as for officers, with badge of corps or letter of company of yellow metal worn in front as for officers.

#### Forage Cap Badges.

For general officers: A gold embroidered wreath on dark blue cloth ground, encircling the letters U. S. in silver, old English characters.

For officers of the general staff, and staff corps: Same as for general officers, with the exception of those for Ordnance officers, which will have a gold embroidered shell and flame on dark blue cloth ground.

For officers of engineers: A gold embroidered wreath of laurel and palm encircling a silver turreted castle on dark blue cloth ground.

For officers of cavalry: Two gold embroidered sabres, crossed, edges upward, on dark blue ground, with the number of the regiment in silver in the upper angle.

For officers of artillery: Two gold embroidered cannons, crossed, on dark blue cloth ground, with the number of the regiment in silver at the intersection of the cross cannon.

For officers of infantry: A gold embroidered bugle, on dark blue cloth ground, with the number of the regiment in silver within the bend.

#### Fatigue Hat.

For officers and enlisted men: Of black felt, according to pattern, to be worn only on fatigue duty and on marches or campaigns.

#### Plumes for Officers.

For general-in-chief: Three black ostrich feathers.

For other general officers of the general staff, and staff corps: Two black ostrich feathers.

For regimental officers of foot artillery and infantry: Of cocks' feathers, to rise five inches above the top of the cap, front feathers to reach the visor, rear feathers to reach the top of the cap, with gilt ball and socket: color of plume to be red for artillery and white for infantry.

For officers of light artillery and cavalry: Horse-hair plume; gilt ball and socket, plume to be long enough to reach the front edge of the visor of the helmet: color of the plume to be red for light artillery and yellow for cavalry.

#### Plumes and Pompons for Enlisted Men.

For artillery: Red pompon, pattern shape; ball and socket of yellow metal.

For infantry: White pompon, same shape and with same ball and socket as for artillery.

For ordnance: Crimson pompon, same ball and socket as for artillery.

For engineer troops: Red pompon, with white top: same ball and socket as for artillery.

For light artillery: Red; and for cavalry, yellow horse-hair plume, same size and length as for officers: socket according to pattern.

#### Spurs.

For all mounted officers: Yellow metal or gilt.

For all mounted men: Of yellow metal, plain surface.

#### Gloves.

For general officers, officers of the general staff, and staff corps: Buff or white gauntlets or gloves.

For field officers of artillery, cavalry, and infantry; for officers of light artillery and cavalry: White gauntlets or gloves. All other officers, white gloves.

For all enlisted men: Of white Berlin, to be issued as clothing.

#### Sash.

For general officers: Buff silk net, with silk bullion fringe ends; sash to go twice around the waist and to tie behind the left hip, pendent part not to extend more than eighteen inches below the tie.

#### Sword-Belt.

For all officers: A waist-belt, not less than one and one-half nor more than two inches wide, with slings of the same material as the belt, with a hook attached to the belt on which to hang the sword.

The belt to be worn outside the full dress coat and underneath the undress sack.

For general officers: Of red Russia leather, with three stripes of gold embroidery, as per pattern now worn.

For all field officers: One broad stripe of gold lace on black enamelled leather, according to pattern.

For all officers of the general staff, and staff corps, below the rank of field officers: Four stripes of gold, interwoven with black silk, lined with black enamelled leather, according to pattern.

For company officers of cavalry, artillery and infantry: Four stripes of gold lace, interwoven with silk of the same color as the facings of their arms of service, and lined with black enamelled leather.

For all storekeepers: Of black enamelled leather, of patterns lately worn.

On undress duty, marches, and campaigns, officers may wear a plain black leather belt.

For all non-commissioned officers: Plain black leather.

#### Sword Belt Plate.

For all officers and enlisted men: Gilt, rectangular, two inches wide, with a raised bright rim; a silver wreath of laurel encircling the "Arms of the United States;" eagle, shield, scroll, edge of cloud and rays bright. The motto "E pluribus unum" upon the scroll; stars also of silver, according to pattern.

#### Sword and Scabbard.

General officers: straight sword, gilt hilt, silver grip; brass or steel scabbard, same as now worn.

For officers of light artillery and cavalry: Sabre and scabbard as now worn, and according to pattern in Ordnance Department.

For officers of the pay and medical departments: Small sword and scabbard, according to pattern in the Surgeon-General's office, as now worn.

For all other officers: Same as the small, straight sword now worn by the officers of the general staff, and according to pattern in the Ordnance Department.

The sword and sword-belt will be worn upon all occasions of duty except stable and fatigue.

When not on military duty, officers may wear swords of honor, or the prescribed sword, with a scabbard, gilt, or of leather with gilt mountings.

#### Sword-knot.

For general officers: Gold cord, with acorn end.

For all other officers: Gold lace strap, with gold bullion tassel, as now worn.

#### Epaulets.

For the General of the Army: Of gold, with solid crescent; device—two silver embroidered stars, with five rays each, one and one-half inches in diameter, and the "Arms of the United States" embroidered in gold placed between them.

For a lieutenant-general: Three silver embroidered stars of five rays each, respectively one and one-half, one and one-quarter, one and one-eighth inches in diameter. The largest placed in the centre of the crescent; the others placed longitudinally on the strap, and equidistant, ranging in order of size from the crescent.

For major-general: Same as for lieutenant-general, omitting smallest star, and the smaller of the two remaining stars placed in the centre of the strap.

For a brigadier-general: Same as for lieutenant-general, omitting all but the largest star.

#### Shoulder-knots.

For officers of the Adjutant-General's and Inspector-General's Departments, and for sides-de-camp to general officers: \* Of gold cord, Russian pattern, on dark blue cloth ground; insignia of rank and letters of corps or designation of regiment embroidered on the cloth ground, according to pattern; an aiguillette of gold cord to be worn with the right shoulder-knot and permanently attached thereto according to pattern.

For officers of other staff corps: Same as above described, without the aiguillette.

For officers of cavalry, artillery, and infantry: Of the same pattern as for the staff corps, but on cloth of the same color as the facings of their arm, with insignia of rank and number of regiment embroidered on the cloth ground, according to pattern.

For regimental adjutants: Of the same pattern as for other officers of their arm, but with aiguillettes attached.

#### Insignia of Rank on Shoulder-knots.

For a colonel: A silver embroidered eagle at the centre of the pad.

For a lieutenant-colonel: Two silver embroidered leaves, one at each end of pad.

For a major: Two gold embroidered leaves, one at each end of pad.

For a captain: Two silver embroidered bars at each end of pad.

For a first lieutenant: One silver embroidered bar at each end of pad.

For a second lieutenant: Plain.

\* See Miscellaneous.

For an additional second lieutenant: Same as second lieutenant.

The above insignia to be the same as prescribed for the shoulder-straps.

#### Shoulder-straps.

For the General of the Army: Dark blue cloth, one and three-eighths inches wide by four inches long, bordered with an embroidery of gold one-fourth of an inch wide; two silver embroidered stars of five rays each, and gold embroidered "Arms of the United States" between them.

For a lieutenant-general: The same as for the General, except that there will be three silver embroidered stars of five rays, one star on the centre of the strap, and one on each side, equidistant between the centre and outer edge of the strap, the centre star to be the largest.

For all major-generals: The same as for the Lieutenant-General, except that there will be two stars instead of three; the centre of each star to be one inch from the outer edge of the gold embroidery on the ends of the strap; both stars of the same size.

For a brigadier-general: The same as for a major-general, except that there will be one star instead of two; the centre of the star to be equidistant from the outer edge of the embroidery on the ends of the strap.

For a colonel: The same size as for a major-general, and bordered in like manner with an embroidery of gold; a silver embroidered spread eagle on the centre of the strap, two inches between the tips of the wings, having in the right talon an olive branch, and in the left a bundle of arrows; an escutcheon on the breast, as represented in the "Arms of the United States." Cloth of the strap as follows: For the general staff and staff corps, dark blue; artillery, scarlet; infantry, sky blue; cavalry, yellow.

For a lieutenant-colonel: The same as for colonel, according to corps, omitting the eagle, and introducing a silver embroidered leaf at each end, each leaf extending seven-eighths of an inch from the end border of the strap.

For a major: The same as for a colonel, according to corps, omitting the eagle, and introducing a gold embroidered leaf at each end, each leaf extending seven-eighths of an inch from the end border of the strap.

For a captain: The same as for a colonel, according to corps, omitting the eagle, and introducing at each end two silver embroidered bars of the same width as the border, placed parallel to the ends of the strap, at a distance between them and from the border equal to the width of the border.

For a first lieutenant: The same as for a colonel, according to corps, omitting the eagle, and introducing at each end one silver embroidered bar of the same width as the border, placed parallel to the ends of the strap, at a distance from the border equal to its width.

For a second lieutenant: The same as for a colonel, according to corps, omitting the eagle.

For an additional second lieutenant: The same as for a second lieutenant.

Officers serving in the field may dispense with the prescribed insignia of rank on their horse equipments, and may wear overcoats of the same color and shape as those of the enlisted men of their commands, and omit epaulets, shoulder-knots, or other prominent marks likely to attract the fire of sharpshooters; but all officers must wear the prescribed buttons, stripes, and shoulder-straps, to indicate their corps and rank.

The shoulder-strap will be worn whenever the epaulet or shoulder-knot is not.

#### Chevrons.

The rank of non-commissioned officers will be marked by chevrons upon both sleeves of the uniform coat and overcoat, above the elbow; of cloth of the same color as the facings of the uniform coat, divided into bars a half inch wide by black silk stitching, except for engineers, which will be white stitching and piped with white, points down, according to new patterns in Quartermaster-General's office, as follows:

For a sergeant-major: Three bars and an arc.

For a quartermaster-sergeant: Three bars and a tie of three bars.

For a principal musician: Three bars and a bugle.

For an ordnance sergeant: Three bars and a star.

For a hospital steward: A half chevron of emerald green cloth one and three-fourths inches wide, piped with yellow cloth, running obliquely downward from the outer to the inner seam of the sleeve, and at an angle of about thirty degrees with a horizontal, and in the centre a "caduceus" two inches long, the head toward the outer seam of the sleeve.

For a first sergeant: Three bars and a lozenge.

For a battalion or company quartermaster-sergeant: Three bars and a tie of one bar.

For a sergeant: Three bars.

For a corporal: Two bars.

For a pioneer: Two crossed hatchets, of cloth, same color and material as the facings of the uniform coat, to be sewed on each sleeve, above the elbow, in the place indicated for a chevron (those of a corporal to be just above and resting on the chevron), the head of the hatchet upward, its edge outward, of the following dimensions, viz.:

Handle, four and one-half inches long, one-fourth to one-third of an inch wide.

Hatchet, two inches long, one inch wide at the edge.

To indicate service: All non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, who have served faithfully for one term of enlistment, will wear as a mark of distinction upon both sleeves of the uniform coat, below the elbow, a diagonal half chevron, one-half inch wide, extending from seam to seam, the front end nearest the cuff, and one-half inch above the point of the cuff, to be of the same color as the edging on the coat.

In like manner an additional half chevron, above and parallel to the first, for every subsequent term of enlistment and faithful service. Distance between each chevron one-fourth of an inch.

Service in war will be indicated by a white stripe on each side of the chevron for artillery, and a red stripe for all other corps, the stripe to be one-eighth of an inch wide.

#### Overcoat.

For general officers: Of dark blue cloth, closing by means of four frog buttons of black silk and loops of black silk cord; cord down the breast, and at the throat by a long loop "a echelle," without tassel or plate, on the left side, and a black silk frog button on the right; cord for the loops fifteen hundredths of an inch in diameter; back, a single piece, slit up from the bottom from fifteen to seventeen inches according to the height of the wearer, and closing at will by buttons, and button-holes cut in a concealed flap; collar of the same color and material as the coat, rounded at the edges, and to stand or fall; when standing to be about five inches high; sleeves



loose, of a single piece and round at the bottom, without cuff or slit; lining woollen; around the front and lower borders, the edges of the pockets, the edges of the sleeves, collar, and slit in the back, a flat braid of black silk one-half an inch wide; and around each frog button on the breast a knot two and one-quarter inches in diameter, of black silk cord, seven hundredths of an inch in diameter, cape of the same color and material as the coat, removable at the pleasure of the wearer, and reaching to the cuff of the coat sleeve when the arm is extended; coat to extend down the leg from six to eight inches below the knee, according to height.

To indicate rank: There will be on both sleeves, near the lower edge, a knot of flat black silk braid, not exceeding one-eighth of an inch in width, and composed of five braids, double knot.

For all other officers: Dark blue close fitting double-breasted surcoat, with a cape, made to detach from the coat and fall to the tips of the fingers when the arm and hand are extended; the skirt of the coat for mounted officers to reach half way between the knee and the sole of the foot; for dismounted officers, three inches below the knee.

The coat to have seven buttons on each breast of the same pattern as those on the uniform coat. The insignia of rank on the sleeve, as follows, viz:

Colonel, five braids, single knot.

Lieutenant-Colonel, four braids, single knot.

Major, three braids, single knot.

Captain, two braids, single knot.

First Lieutenant, one braid, single knot.

Second Lieutenant and additional second Lieutenant, without braid.

Military storekeepers and chaplains, without braid.

On the frontier and campaign, officers may wear the soldier's overcoat, with insignia of rank on the sleeve.

For enlisted men of all arms: Of sky blue cloth of the pattern now used in the mounted service.

#### Other Articles of Clothing and Equipments.

Flannel shirt, drawers, stockings, and stable-frock: The same as now furnished.

Stable-frocks for mounted men: Of white cotton, made loose and extending well down to the knee, without sleeve or body lining; to button in front.

Blanket: Woollen, gray, with letters U. S. in black, four inches long, in the centre; to be seven feet long and five and a half feet wide, and to weigh at least five pounds; to be made of wool; the blanket now issued to troops in California to be the standard.

Canvas overalls for engineer soldiers: Of white cotton; one garment to cover the whole of the body above the waist—the breast, the shoulders, and the arms; sleeves loose, to allow free play of the arms, with a narrow wristband buttoning with one button; overalls to fasten at the neck behind with two buttons, and at the waist behind with buckle and tongue.

For cavalry and light artillery: White cotton overalls, to cover only the waist. These overalls are to be worn at all stable duties.

Sets of stencil plates of letters and numbers of two sizes (inch and half inch), for marking equipments, etc., shall be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department to each company commander and regimental adjutant.

#### Signal Service.

For the chief signal officer: The same uniform as for the Adjutant-General's Department, without the aiguillettes.

The uniform of the enlisted men of the signal service shall be as follows:

The cavalry uniform, except that the trimmings and facings be orange instead of yellow, bearing a device on the sleeve of the coat, as follows: crossed signal flags, red and white, on dark blue cloth; size of flags three-fourths of an inch square; length of staff three inches, after the pattern in the office of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army. This device to be worn by the non-commissioned officers above the chevrons; by privates of the first-class on both arms; and by privates of the second-class on the left arm only, in the same position as the chevron of non-commissioned officers.

#### HORSE FURNITURE.

##### For General Officers and the General Staff.

Housing for general officers: To be worn over the saddle; of dark blue cloth, trimmed with two rows of gold lace, the outer row one inch and five-eighths wide, the inner row two inches and one-fourth; to be made full, so as to cover the horse's haunches and forehands, and to bear on each flank corner the following ornaments, distinctive of rank, to wit:

For the General of the Army: A gold embroidered spread eagle with two stars and "Arms of the United States" between them.

For lieutenant-general: A gold embroidered spread eagle and three stars.

For major-generals: A gold embroidered spread eagle and two stars.

For brigadier-generals: A gold embroidered spread eagle and one star.

Saddle-cloth for general staff officers, and officers of the staff corps: Dark blue cloth, of sufficient length to cover the saddle and holsters, and one foot ten inches in depth, with an edging of gold lace one inch wide.

For all other officers: Dark blue felt, according to pattern; worn under the saddle and trimmed around the edges with cloth one and one-half inches wide, color as follows:

Infantry, sky blue.

Artillery, scarlet.

Cavalry, yellow.

For infantry, cavalry, and horse equipments, knapsacks, haversacks, etc., and tools and materials for cavalry, according to patterns in Ordnance office. See Ordnance Memoranda No. 13, and General Orders No. 60, War Department, series of 1872.

#### Military Academy.

The uniform of the professors and sword master at the West Point Military Academy shall be the same as now worn, excepting they will be permitted to wear the dark blue sack coat prescribed for Army officers, with the buttons of the general staff to be worn on both coats.

#### For Cadets.

The same uniform as now worn.

#### Miscellaneous.

Aides-de-camp and the military secretary, who have increased rank, will wear the aiguillette with the uniform of the general staff.

Aides-de-camp to major and brigadier-generals will wear the aiguillette with the uniform of their regiments and corps.

Whenever the full dress coat is worn by officers on duty the prescribed epaulettes or shoulder-knots will be attached. Letters to be embroidered on shoulder-knots in old English;

- A. D. Adjutant-General's Department.
- I. D. Inspector-General's Department.
- J. A. Bureau of Military Justice.
- S. S. Signal Service.
- Q. D. Quartermaster's Department.
- S. D. Subsistence Department.
- M. D. Medical Department.
- P. D. Pay Department.
- E. C. Engineer Corps.
- O. D. Ordnance Department.

Sashes will no longer be worn by officers below the grade of brigadier-general, or by non-commissioned officers.

Officers when not on duty are permitted to wear a buff, white, or blue vest, with the small button prescribed for them.

When the trousers and flannel shirts now in store shall have been issued or otherwise disposed of, the troops serving in warm climates will, upon requisitions approved by commanding officers, be supplied with those articles of a lighter texture, but of the same material, cut, and color as those furnished the other troops of the Army.

Bands will wear the uniforms of their regiments or corps. Commanding officers may at the expense of the corps, sanctioned by the councils of administration, make such additions of ornaments as they may judge proper.

NOTE.—Swords of prescribed patterns will be distributed to arsenals as soon as manufactured, for sale to officers.

A reasonable time after December 1 will be allowed to officers at remote stations to enable them to procure swords from the Ordnance Department.

#### ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS

Issued from the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending November 4, 1872.

Tuesday, October 29.

Discharged.—Recruit Edward W. Tempney, General Service, U. S. Army.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant R. G. Armstrong, First Infantry, in Special Orders No. 82, August 26, 1872, from headquarters Department of the Lakes, is extended three months.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant L. H. Robinson, Fourteenth Infantry, in Special Orders No. 170, October 1, 1872, from headquarters Department of the Platte, is extended sixty days.

On the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, Surgeon John F. Randolph will report in person to the commanding general Department of the Platte for assignment to duty.

The leave of absence granted Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Sully, Nineteenth Infantry, in Special Orders No. 148, of October 2, 1872, from headquarters Department of the Gulf, is hereby extended twenty days.

Wednesday, October 30.

The proceedings of the General Court-martial, promulgated in General Orders No. 16, of October 10, 1872, from headquarters Department of the Lakes, in the case of Private William Reilly, Company E, First Infantry, being illegal, are hereby set aside.

Discharged.—Recruit Andrew Cook, General Service U. S. Army; Private George H. Farnsworth, band of the Sixth Infantry; by direction of the President, Private Charles Weaver, Company E, Second Cavalry.

Transferred.—Private Gilbert Tye, Company G, Second Cavalry, to Company M, Fourth Cavalry; Private George Nelson, Company H, Seventeenth Infantry, to Company F, Twentieth Infantry.

Thursday, October 31.

Discharged.—Hospital Steward J. V. Fitzgerald, U. S. Army.

Friday, November 1.

Transferred.—Musician Charles Gambia, Company B, Third Infantry, to Company D, Nineteenth Infantry, with which command he will serve out the sentence of a General Court-martial in his case, as promulgated in General Court-martial Orders No. 36, of April 7, 1872, from headquarters Department of Texas.

Leave of absence for six months is granted Captain Robert A. Torrey, Thirteenth Infantry.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant H. B. Quimby, Twenty-fifth Infantry, in Special Orders No. 129, July 23, 1872, from headquarters Department of Texas, is extended three months.

Saturday, November 2.

First Lieutenant H. H. C. Dunwoody, Fourth Artillery, acting signal officer, judge-advocate of the General Court-martial appointed by Paragraph 1, Special Orders No. 266, October 26, 1872, from this office, to meet at Fort Whipple, Virginia, will proceed to Philadelphia and New York on official business connected with certain cases to be tried by the court, on completion of which he will return to his proper station.

Discharged.—Hospital Stewards Jacob Zumstein, Isaac H. Wilson, R. C. Jones, C. E. Bailey.

Leave of absence for six months, on surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted Captain William Silvey, First Artillery.

On the recommendation of the Judge-Advocate General, Major H. B. Burnham, judge-advocate, is relieved from duty in the Department of the South and from temporary duty in the Department of Texas, and will report in person on the expiration of his present leave of absence to the commanding general Department of the Platte for assignment to duty.

Revoluted.—The appointment of Private William B. Talbot, Company H, Fourteenth Infantry, as hospital steward U. S. Army.

Discharged.—Private John Morrison, Company A, Sixth Cavalry; Recruit Samuel Spear, General Service U. S. Army.

Leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply for an extension of thirty days, is granted Assistant Surgeon C. E. Munn.

The telegraphic order of the 30th ultimo, from this office, directing First Lieutenant John Drum, Tenth Infantry, to report at St. Louis depot, Missouri, to accompany recruits to Texas, is confirmed. On completion of this duty Lieutenant Drum will join his proper station.

Colonel J. O. Audenried, aide-de-camp, is constituted a board of survey to examine and report upon the con-

dition of two double ventilating fire-places, transferred to Major William Myers, depot quartermaster, by First Lieutenant M. C. Grier, Fourth Artillery, late acting assistant quartermaster at Fort Foote, Maryland.

Monday, November 4.

Inspector-General Edward Schriver will proceed to make certain inspections, in accordance with a letter of special instructions that will be furnished him.

Inspector-General J. A. Hardie will proceed to make certain inspections, in accordance with a letter of special instructions that will be furnished him.

Inspector-General D. B. Sacket will proceed to make certain inspections, in accordance with a letter of special instructions that will be furnished him.

Discharged.—Private William Dentney, Company C, First Infantry.

On the recommendation of the Paymaster-General, Major T. H. Stanton, paymaster, is relieved from duty in this city, to take effect the 11th instant, and will proceed to Omaha, Nebraska, and report to the commanding general Department of the Platte for assignment to duty.

#### CHANGES OF STATIONS.

The following is a list of the changes of stations of troops reported at the War Department since last report:

Company C, Second Cavalry, from Camp Red Willow, Neb., to Omaha Barracks, Neb.  
Company H, Eighth Cavalry, from Fort Tulerosa, N. M., to Fort McRae, N. M.  
Company E, Fifth Infantry, from Fort Hays, Kas., to Fort Larned, Kas.  
Company B, Ninth Infantry, from Camp Red Willow, Neb., to Omaha Barracks, Neb.  
Company B, Thirteenth Infantry, from Camp Douglas, U. T., to Fort Fred Steele, Wyo. Ter.  
Post discontinued.—Camp Red Willow, Neb.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Colonel W. H. Emory: Headquarters, New Orleans, La.

Nineteenth Infantry.—Colonel C. H. Smith, by department orders October 28 was placed in temporary command of the troops in and around New Orleans, La.

Sixth Infantry.—Captain W. W. Sanders, A. D. C., October 24 was ordered to Baton Rouge, Louisiana, to carry out the special instructions from department headquarters. Upon the completion of which he will return to his proper station.

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieutenant-Gen. P. H. Sheridan: Hdq'r's Chicago, Ill.

#### DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Major-General W. S. Hancock: Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.

Captain C. W. Foster, assistant quartermaster U. S. Army, Sioux City, Iowa, October 27 was ordered to St. Paul, Minn., for consultation on public business, on completion of which he will rejoin his proper station.

Seventeenth Infantry.—Leave of absence for thirty days was granted Captain Henry Clayton, Oct. 27.

Eighth Infantry.—Upon the arrival at Sioux City, Iowa, of the battalion of the Eighth Infantry, it will proceed by boat to Omaha, Nebraska, at which place the commanding officer was directed to report to the commanding general Department of the Platte, for further orders. Assistant Surgeon H. R. Tilton, U. S. Army, was ordered to accompany the battalion to Omaha.

Twenty-second Infantry.—Special Orders No. 118, c. a., headquarters Fort Rice, D. T., directed the assistant quartermaster to pay Chau-ta-ta-che, an Indian courier, one hundred dollars for services rendered in carrying important despatches to Colonel D. S. Stanley, Twenty-second Infantry, commanding Yellowstone expedition.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Brigadier-General John Pope: Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth.

Colonel Stewart Van Vliet, assistant quartermaster-general U. S. Army, October 23 was assigned to duty as chief quartermaster of the department, relieving Major J. G. Chandler, quartermaster U. S. Army, from duty as acting chief quartermaster of the department.

Fifth Infantry.—Leave of absence for thirty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, was granted Captain Edmund Butler, Oct. 29.

Captain Edmond Butler October 28 was relieved from duty as judge-advocate of the General Court-martial ordered to convene at Fort Dodge, Kansas, by par. 3, S. O. No. 170, c. a., from department headquarters. Prior to his departure from Fort Harker, Kansas, as directed from department headquarters, First Lieutenant E. L. Randall, Fifth Infantry, was directed October 28 to ship all the subsistence stores which may then be on hand at that post to Fort Hays, Kansas.

Leave of absence for thirty days was granted Second Lieutenant Thomas M. Woodruff, Oct. 26.

Sixth Infantry.—Leave of absence for twenty days was granted First Lieutenant H. F. Winchester, and for thirty days to First Lieutenant H. P. Porriene, Oct. 29.

Eighth Cavalry.—Captain H. C. Bankhead, October 28 was detailed as member of the General Court-martial convened at Santa Fe, N. M., by par. 1, S. O. No. 105, c. a., from department headquarters.

Sixth Cavalry.—Major C. E. Compton, October 28 was relieved from duty as member of the General Court-martial ordered to convene at Fort Dodge, Kansas, by par. 3, S. O. No. 170, c. a., from department headquarters, and detailed as member of the General Court-martial convened at Santa Fe, N. M., by par. 1, S. O. No. 105, c. a., from department headquarters.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord, Headquarters, Omaha, Nebraska.

Major Alexander J. Perry, chief quartermaster of the department, was ordered to Keokuk, Iowa, on public business connected with the Quartermaster Department.

First Lieutenant Oscar Elting, October 25 was ordered to Fort McPherson with a detachment of eighty-five recruits and one laundress, Third Cavalry. Upon arrival at Fort McPherson, Lieutenant Elting was ordered to turn over the detachment to the commanding officer of the post and to then join his station.



vice: A dark blue blouse of naval flannel, according to the pattern deposited in the Quartermaster-General's office.

Blouses for winter wear to be lined.

#### Buttons.

The same as now worn for all officers and enlisted men.

Storekeepers: General staff button.

#### Trousers.

For general officers, officers of the general staff, and staff corps: Dark blue cloth, plain, without stripe, welt, or cord.

For all regimental officers of cavalry, artillery, and infantry: Light blue cloth, same shade of color as prescribed for enlisted men, with stripe one and one-half inches wide, wadded at the edges; color, that of facings of their respective arms, except infantry, which will be dark blue.

Storekeepers: Dark blue cloth, with black stripe one and one-half inches wide.

For chaplains: Plain black.

For enlisted men of all arms and of the Ordnance Department: Sky-blue mixture, pattern now worn; waistband three and a half inches wide, to button with two buttons in front; pockets in front, opening at top.

Sergeants to wear a stripe one inch wide, color of facings; and corporals to wear a stripe one-half inch wide, color of facings, except infantry, which will be a dark blue.

For engineers: According to pattern in Quartermaster-General's office.

For ordnance sergeants: Crimson stripe one inch and one-quarter wide.

For hospital stewards: Emerald green stripe, one inch and one-quarter wide.

All stripes to be of cloth.

One-third of the trousers of enlisted men issued on requisition shall be sent to posts cut out, but not made up. The material of each pair of trousers, with the buttons, thread, needles, and all necessary trimmings, shall be rolled up in a bundle, securely fastened and marked with the size of the trousers.

Trousers for all mounted men to be re-enforced.

There shall be a 5th size, larger than No. 4.

#### Cravats.

For all officers: Black; the tie not to be visible at the opening of the collar. Neither cravats nor stocks will be worn by enlisted men when on duty.

#### Boots and Shoes.

For all officers: Shall be of black leather and come above the ankle.

For enlisted men of cavalry and light artillery: Boots, to come above the swell of the calf of the leg; shoes, Jefferson rights and lefts, according to pattern.

For enlisted men of artillery, infantry, engineers, and ordnance, and all other enlisted men: Jefferson rights and lefts, according to pattern.

Top boots may be worn by mounted men.

#### Hat or Cap (Full Dress).

For general officers, officers of the general staff, and staff corps: Chapeau, according to pattern.

For officers of light artillery and cavalry: Black felt helmet, with gold cord and tassels, and gilt trimmings, according to pattern.

For all storekeepers: Forage cap of dark blue cloth, without braid; badge same as for general officers.

For all other officers: Of dark blue cloth, ornamented with gold braid and trimmings, according to pattern.

For enlisted men of light artillery and cavalry: Black felt helmet, same pattern as for officers, with cords and tassels of mohair—red for light artillery and yellow for cavalry. Helmet, ornamented with yellow metal trimmings, as per pattern.

For all other enlisted men: Of blue cloth, same pattern as for officers, ornamented with mohair braid of the same color as facings of the coat; trimmings of yellow metal, according to pattern.

#### Forage Cap.

For general officers: Of dark blue cloth, chasseur pattern, with black velvet band and badge in front.

For all other commissioned officers: Of dark blue cloth, chasseur pattern, with badge of corps or regiment in front, top of badge to be even with top of cap, and according to pattern in Quartermaster-General's office.

For all enlisted men: Of plain blue cloth, same pattern as for officers, with badge of corps or letter of company of yellow metal worn in front as for officers.

#### Forage Cap Badges.

For general officers: A gold embroidered wreath on dark blue cloth ground, encircling the letters U. S. in silver, old English characters.

For officers of the general staff, and staff corps: Same as for general officers, with the exception of those for Ordnance officers, which will have a gold embroidered shell and flame on dark blue cloth ground.

For officers of engineers: A gold embroidered wreath of laurel and palm encircling a silver turreted castle on dark blue cloth ground.

For officers of cavalry: Two gold embroidered sabres, crossed, edges upward, on dark blue ground, with the number of the regiment in silver in the upper angle.

For officers of artillery: Two gold embroidered cannons, crossed, on dark blue cloth ground, with the number of the regiment in silver at the intersection of the cross cannon.

For officers of infantry: A gold embroidered bugle, on dark blue cloth ground, with the number of the regiment in silver within the bend.

#### Fatigue Hat.

For officers and enlisted men: Of black felt, according to pattern, to be worn only on fatigue duty and on marches or campaigns.

#### Plumes for Officers.

For general-in-chief: Three black ostrich feathers.

For other general officers of the general staff, and staff corps: Two black ostrich feathers.

For regimental officers of foot artillery and infantry: Of cock's feathers, to rise five inches above the top of the cap, front feathers to reach the visor, rear feathers to reach the top of the cap, with gilt ball and socket; color of plume to be red for artillery and white for infantry.

For officers of light artillery and cavalry: Horse-hair plume; gilt ball and socket, plume to be long enough to reach the front edge of the visor of the helmet; color of the plume to be red for light artillery and yellow for cavalry.

#### Plumes and Pompons for Enlisted Men.

For artillery: Red pompon, pattern shape; ball and socket of yellow metal.

For infantry: White pompon, same shape and with same ball and socket as for artillery.

For ordnance: Crimson pompon, same ball and socket as for artillery.

For engineer troops: Red pompon, with white top: same ball and socket as for artillery.

For light artillery: Red; and for cavalry, yellow horse-hair plume, same size and length as for officers: socket according to pattern.

#### Spurs.

For all mounted officers: Yellow metal or gilt.

For all mounted men: Of yellow metal, plain surface.

#### Gloves.

For general officers, officers of the general staff, and staff corps: Buff or white gauntlets or gloves.

For field officers of artillery, cavalry, and infantry; for officers of light artillery and cavalry: White gauntlets or gloves. All other officers, white gloves.

For all enlisted men: Of white berlin, to be issued as clothing.

#### Sash.

For general officers: Buff silk net, with silk bullion fringe ends; sash to go twice around the waist and to tie behind the left hip, pendant part not to extend more than eighteen inches below the tie.

#### Sword-Belt.

For all officers: A waist-belt, not less than one and one-half nor more than two inches wide, with slings of the same material as the belt, with a hook attached to the belt on which to hang the sword.

The belt to be worn outside the full dress coat and underneath the undress sack.

For general officers: Of red Russia leather, with three stripes of gold embroidery, as per pattern now worn.

For all field officers: One broad stripe of gold lace on black enamelled leather, according to pattern.

For all officers of the general staff, and staff corps, below the rank of field officers: Four stripes of gold, interwoven with black silk, lined with black enamelled leather, according to pattern.

For company officers of cavalry, artillery and infantry: Four stripes of gold lace, interwoven with silk of the same color as the facings of their arms of service, and lined with black enamelled leather.

For all storekeepers: Of black enamelled leather, of patterns lately worn.

On undress duty, marches, and campaigns, officers may wear a plain black leather belt.

For all non-commissioned officers: Plain black leather.

#### Sword Belt Plate.

For all officers and enlisted men: Gilt, rectangular, two inches wide, with a raised bright rim; a silver wreath of laurel encircling the "Arms of the United States;" eagle, shield, scroll, edge of cloud and rays bright. The motto "E pluribus unum" upon the scroll; stars also of silver, according to pattern.

#### Sword and Scabbard.

General officers: straight sword, gilt hilt, silver grip; brass or steel scabbard, same as now worn.

For officers of light artillery and cavalry: Sabre and scabbard as now worn, and according to pattern in Ordnance Department.

For officers of the pay and medical departments: Small sword and scabbard, according to pattern in the Surgeon-General's office, as now worn.

For all other officers: Same as the small, straight sword now worn by the officers of the general staff, and according to pattern in the Ordnance Department.

The sword and sword-belt will be worn upon all occasions of duty except stable and fatigue.

When not on military duty, officers may wear swords of honor, or the prescribed sword, with a scabbard, gilt, or of leather with gilt mountings.

#### Sword-knot.

For general officers: Gold cord, with acorn end.

For all other officers: Gold lace strap, with gold bullion tassel, as now worn.

#### Epaulets.

For the General of the Army: Of gold, with solid crescent; device—two silver embroidered stars, with five rays each, one and one-half inches in diameter, and the "Arms of the United States" embroidered in gold placed between them.

For a lieutenant-general: Three silver embroidered stars of five rays each, respectively one and one-half, one and one-quarter, one and one-eighth inches in diameter. The largest placed in the centre of the crescent; the others placed longitudinally on the strap, and equidistant, ranging in order of size from the crescent.

For major-general: Same as for lieutenant-general, omitting smallest star, and the smaller of the two remaining stars placed in the centre of the strap.

For a brigadier-general: Same as for lieutenant-general, omitting all but the largest star.

#### Shoulder-knots.

For officers of the Adjutant-General's and Inspector-General's Departments, and for aides-de-camp to general officers: \* Of gold cord, Russian pattern, on dark blue cloth ground; insignia of rank and letters of corps or designation of regiment embroidered on the cloth ground, according to pattern; an aiguillette of gold cord to be worn with the right shoulder-knot and permanently attached thereto according to pattern.

For officers of other staff corps: Same as above described, without the aiguillette.

For officers of cavalry, artillery, and infantry: Of the same pattern as for the staff corps, but on cloth of the same color as the facings of their arm, with insignia of rank and number of regiment embroidered on the cloth ground, according to pattern.

For regimental adjutants: Of the same pattern as for other officers of their arm, but with aiguillettes attached.

#### Insignia of Rank on Shoulder-knots.

For a colonel: A silver embroidered eagle at the centre of the pad.

For a lieutenant-colonel: Two silver embroidered leaves, one at each end of pad.

For a major: Two gold embroidered leaves, one at each end of pad.

For a captain: Two silver embroidered bars at each end of pad.

For a first lieutenant: One silver embroidered bar at each end of pad.

For a second lieutenant: Plain.

\* See Miscellaneous.

For an additional second lieutenant: Same as second lieutenant.

The above insignia to be the same as prescribed for the shoulder-straps.

#### Shoulder-straps.

For the General of the Army: Dark blue cloth, one and three-eighths inches wide by four inches long, bordered with an embroidery of gold one-fourth of an inch wide; two silver embroidered stars of five rays each, and gold embroidered "Arms of the United States" between them.

For a lieutenant-general: The same as for the General, except that there will be three silver embroidered stars of five rays, one star on the centre of the strap, and one on each side, equidistant between the centre and outer edge of the strap, the centre star to be the largest.

For all major-generals: The same as for the Lieutenant-General, except that there will be two stars instead of three; the centre of each star to be one inch from the outer edge of the gold embroidery on the ends of the strap; both stars of the same size.

For a brigadier-general: The same as for a major-general, except that there will be one star instead of two; the centre of the star to be equidistant from the outer edge of the embroidery on the ends of the strap.

For a colonel: The same size as for a major-general, and bordered in like manner with an embroidery of gold; a silver embroidered spread eagle on the centre of the strap, two inches between the tips of the wings, having in the right talon an olive branch, and in the left a bundle of arrows; an escutcheon on the breast, as represented in the "Arms of the United States." Cloth of the strap as follows: For the general staff and staff corps, dark blue; artillery, scarlet; infantry, sky blue; cavalry, yellow.

For a lieutenant-colonel: The same as for colonel, according to corps, omitting the eagle, and introducing a silver embroidered leaf at each end, each leaf extending seven-eighths of an inch from the end border of the strap.

For a major: The same as for a colonel, according to corps, omitting the eagle, and introducing a gold embroidered leaf at each end, each leaf extending seven-eighths of an inch from the end border of the strap.

For a captain: The same as for a colonel, according to corps, omitting the eagle, and introducing at each end two silver embroidered bars of the same width as the border, placed parallel to the ends of the strap, at a distance between them and from the border equal to the width of the border.

For a first lieutenant: The same as for a colonel, according to corps, omitting the eagle, and introducing at each end one silver embroidered bar of the same width as the border, placed parallel to the ends of the strap, at a distance from the border equal to its width.

For a second lieutenant: The same as for a colonel, according to corps, omitting the eagle.

For an additional second lieutenant: The same as for a second lieutenant.

Officers serving in the field may dispense with the prescribed insignia of rank on their horse equipments, and may wear overcoats of the same color and shape as those of the enlisted men of their commands, and omit epaulets, shoulder-knots, or other prominent marks, likely to attract the fire of sharpshooters; but all officers must wear the prescribed buttons, stripes, and shoulder-straps, to indicate their corps and rank.

The shoulder-strap will be worn whenever the epaulet or shoulder-knot is not.

#### Chevrons.

The rank of non-commissioned officers will be marked by chevrons upon both sleeves of the uniform coat and overcoat, above the elbow; of cloth of the same color as the facings of the uniform coat, divided into bars a half inch wide by black silk stitching, except for engineers, which will be white stitching and piped with white, points down, according to new patterns in Quartermaster-General's office, as follows:

For a sergeant-major: Three bars and an arc.

For a quartermaster-sergeant: Three bars and a tie of three bars.

For a principal musician: Three bars and a bugle.

For an ordnance sergeant: Three bars and a star.

For a hospital steward: A half chevron of emerald green cloth one and three-fourths inches wide, piped with yellow cloth, running obliquely downward from the outer to the inner seam of the sleeve, and at an angle of about thirty degrees with a horizontal, and in the centre a "caduceus" two inches long, the head toward the outer seam of the sleeve.

For a first sergeant: Three bars and a lozenge.

For a battalion or company quartermaster-sergeant: Three bars and a tie of one bar.

For a sergeant: Three bars.

For a corporal: Two bars.

For a pioneer: Two crossed hatchets, of cloth, same color and material as the facings of the uniform coat, to be sewed on each sleeve, above the elbow, in the place indicated for a chevron (those of a corporal to be just above and resting on the chevron), the head of the hatchet upward, its edge outward, of the following dimensions, viz.:

Handle, four and one-half inches long, one-fourth to one-third of an inch wide.

Hatchet, two inches long, one inch wide at the edge.

To indicate service: All non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, who have served faithfully for one term of enlistment, will wear as a mark of distinction upon both sleeves of the uniform coat, below the elbow, a diagonal half chevron, one-half inch wide, extending from seam to seam, the front end nearest the cuff, and one-half inch above the point of the cuff, to be of the same color as the edging on the coat.

In like manner an additional half chevron, above and parallel to the first, for every subsequent term of enlistment and faithful service. Distance between each chevron one-fourth of an inch.

Service in war will be indicated by a white stripe on each side of the chevron for artillery, and a red stripe for all other corps, the stripe to be one-eighth of an inch wide.

#### Overcoat.

For general officers: Of dark blue cloth, closing by means of four frog buttons of black silk and loops of black silk cord; cord down the breast, and at the throat by a long loop "a echelle," without tassel or plate, on the left side, and a black silk frog button on the right; cord for the loops fifteen hundredths of an inch in diameter; back, a single piece, slit up from the bottom from fifteen to seventeen inches according to the height of the wearer, and closing at will by buttons, and button-holes cut in a concealed flap; collar of the same color and material as the coat, rounded at the edges, and to stand or fall; when standing to be about five inches high; sleeves



loose, of a single piece and round at the bottom, without cuff or slit; lining woolen; around the front and lower borders, the edges of the pockets, the edges of the sleeves, collar, and slit in the back, a flat braid of black silk one-half an inch wide; and around each frog button on the breast a knot two and one-quarter inches in diameter, of black silk cord, seven hundredths of an inch in diameter, ends of the same color and material as the coat, removable at the pleasure of the wearer, and reaching to the cuff of the coat sleeve when the arm is extended; coat to extend down the leg from six to eight inches below the knee, according to height.

To indicate rank: There will be on both sleeves, near the lower edge, a knot of flat black silk braid, not exceeding one-eighth of an inch in width, and composed of five braids, double knot.

For all other officers: Dark blue close fitting double-breasted surcoat coat, with a cape, made to detach from the coat and fall to the tips of the fingers when the arm and hand are extended; the skirt of the coat for mounted officers to reach half way between the knee and the sole of the foot; for dismounted officers, three inches below the knee.

The coat to have seven buttons on each breast of the same pattern as those on the uniform coat. The insignia of rank on the sleeve, as follows, viz:

Colonel, five braids, single knot.  
Lieutenant-Colonel, four braids, single knot.  
Major, three braids, single knot.  
Captain, two braids, single knot.  
First Lieutenant, one braid, single knot.

Second lieutenant and additional second lieutenant, without braid.

Military storekeepers and chaplains, without braid.

On the frontier and campaign, officers may wear the soldier's overcoat, with insignia of rank on the sleeve.

For enlisted men of all arms: Of sky blue cloth of the pattern now used in the mounted service.

#### Other Articles of Clothing and Equipments.

Flannel shirt, drawers, stockings, and stable-frock: The same as now furnished.

Stable-frocks for mounted men: Of white cotton, made loose and extending well down to the knee, without sleeve or body lining; to button in front.

Blanket: Woolen, gray, with letters U. S. in black, four inches long, in the centre; to be seven feet long and five and a half feet wide, and to weigh at least five pounds; to be made of wool; the blanket now issued to troops in California to be the standard.

Canvas overalls for engineer soldiers: Of white cotton; one garment to cover the whole of the body above the waist—the breast, the shoulders, and the arms; sleeves loose, to allow free play of the arms, with a narrow wristband buttoning with one button; overalls to fasten at the neck behind with two buttons, and at the waist behind with buckle and tongue.

For cavalry and light artillery: White cotton overalls, to cover only the waist. These overalls are to be worn at all stable duties.

Sets of stencil plates of letters and numbers of two sizes (inch and half inch), for marking equipments, etc., shall be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department to each company commander and regimental adjutant.

#### Signal Service.

For the chief signal officer: The same uniform as for the Adjutant-General's Department, without the aiguillette.

The uniform of the enlisted men of the signal service shall be as follows:

The cavalry uniform, except that the trimmings and facings be orange instead of yellow, bearing a device on the sleeve of the coat, as follows: crossed signal flags, red and white, on dark blue cloth; size of flag three-fourths of an inch square; length of staff three inches, after the pattern in the office of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army. This device to be worn by the non-commissioned officers above the chevrons; by privates of the first-class on both arms; and by privates of the second-class on the left arm only, in the same position as the chevron of non-commissioned officers.

#### HOSE FURNITURE.

##### For General Officers and the General Staff.

Housing for general officers: To be worn over the saddle; of dark blue cloth, trimmed with two rows of gold lace, the outer row one inch and five-eighths wide, the inner row two inches and one-fourth; to be made full, so as to cover the horse's haunches and forehands, and to bear on each flank corner the following ornaments, distinctive of rank, to wit:

For the General of the Army: A gold embroidered spread eagle with two stars and "Arms of the United States" between them.

For lieutenant-general: A gold embroidered spread eagle and three stars.

For major-generals: A gold embroidered spread eagle and two stars.

For brigadier-generals: A gold embroidered spread eagle and one star.

Saddle-cloth for general staff officers, and officers of the staff corps: Dark blue cloth, of sufficient length to cover the saddle and holsters, and one foot ten inches in depth, with an edging of gold lace one inch wide.

For all other officers: Dark blue felt, according to pattern; worn under the saddle and trimmed around the edges with cloth one and one-half inches wide, color as follows:

Infantry, sky blue.  
Artillery, scarlet.  
Cavalry, yellow.

For infantry, cavalry, and horse equipments, knapsacks, haversacks, etc., and tools and materials for cavalry, according to patterns in Ordnance office. See Ordnance Memoranda No. 13, and General Orders No. 60, War Department, series of 1872.

#### Military Academy.

The uniform of the professors and sword master at the West Point Military Academy shall be the same as now worn, excepting they will be permitted to wear the dark blue sack coat prescribed for Army officers, with the buttons of the general staff to be worn on both coats.

#### For Cadets.

The same uniform as now worn.

#### Miscellaneous.

Aides-de-camp and the military secretary, who have increased rank, will wear the aiguillette with the uniform of the general staff.

Aides-de-camp to major and brigadier-generals will wear the aiguillette with the uniform of their regiments and corps. Whenever the full dress coat is worn by officers on duty the prescribed epaulets or shoulder-knots will be attached. Letters to be embroidered on shoulder-knots in old English;

A. D. Adjutant-General's Department.  
I. D. Inspector-General's Department.  
J. A. Bureau of Military Justice.  
S. S. Signal Service.  
Q. D. Quartermaster's Department.  
S. D. Subsistence Department.  
M. D. Medical Department.  
P. D. Pay Department.  
E. C. Engineer Corps.  
O. D. Ordnance Department.

Sashes will no longer be worn by officers below the grade of brigadier-general, or by non-commissioned officers.

Officers when not on duty are permitted to wear a buff, white, or blue vest, with the small button prescribed for them.

When the trousers and flannel shirts now in store shall have been issued or otherwise disposed of, the troops serving in warm climates will, upon requisitions approved by commanding officers, be supplied with those articles of a lighter texture, but of the same material, cut, and color as those furnished the other troops of the Army.

Bands will wear the uniforms of their regiments or corps. Commanding officers may at the expense of the corps, sanctioned by the councils of administration, make such additions of ornaments as they may judge proper.

NOTE.—Swords of prescribed patterns will be distributed to arsenals as soon as manufactured, for sale to officers.

A reasonable time after December 1 will be allowed to officers at remote stations to enable them to procure swords from the Ordnance Department.

#### ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS

Issued from the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending November 4, 1872.

Tuesday, October 29.

Discharged.—Recruit Edward W. Tempany, General Service, U. S. Army.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant R. G. Armstrong, First Infantry, in Special Orders No. 82, August 26, 1872, from headquarters Department of the Lakes, is extended three months.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant L. H. Robinson, Fourteenth Infantry, in Special Orders No. 170, October 1, 1872, from headquarters Department of the Platte, is extended sixty days.

On the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, Surgeon John F. Randolph will report in person to the commanding general Department of the Platte for assignment to duty.

The leave of absence granted Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Sully, Nineteenth Infantry, in Special Orders No. 148, of October 2, 1872, from headquarters Department of the Gulf, is hereby extended twenty days.

Wednesday, October 30.

The proceedings of the General Court-martial, promulgated in General Orders No. 16, of October 10, 1872, from headquarters Department of the Lakes, in the case of Private William Reilly, Company E, First Infantry, being illegal, are hereby set aside.

Discharged.—Recruit Andrew Cook, General Service U. S. Army; Private George H. Farnsworth, band of the Sixth Infantry; by direction of the President, Private Charles Weaver, Company E, Second Cavalry.

Transferred.—Private Gilbert Tye, Company G, Second Cavalry, to Company M, Fourth Cavalry; Private George Nelson, Company H, Seventeenth Infantry, to Company F, Twentieth Infantry.

Thursday, October 31.

Discharged.—Hospital Steward J. V. Fitzgerald, U. S. Army.

Friday, November 1.

Transferred.—Musician Charles Gambia, Company B, Third Infantry, to Company D, Nineteenth Infantry, with which command he will serve out the sentence of a General Court-martial in his case, as promulgated in General Court-martial Orders No. 36, of April 7, 1872, from headquarters Department of Texas.

Leave of absence for six months is granted Captain Robert A. Torrey, Thirteenth Infantry.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant H. B. Quimby, Twenty-fifth Infantry, in Special Orders No. 129, July 23, 1872, from headquarters Department of Texas, is extended three months.

Saturday, November 2.

First Lieutenant H. H. C. Dunwoody, Fourth Artillery, acting signal officer, judge-advocate of the General Court-martial appointed by Paragraph 1, Special Orders No. 266, October 26, 1872, from this office, to meet at Fort Whipple, Virginia, will proceed to Philadelphia and New York on official business connected with certain cases to be tried by the court, on completion of which he will return to his proper station.

Discharged.—Hospital Stewards Jacob Zumstein, Isaac H. Wilson, R. C. Jones, C. E. Bailey.

Leave of absence for six months, on surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted Captain William Silvey, First Artillery.

On the recommendation of the Judge-Advocate General, Major H. B. Burnham, judge-advocate, is relieved from duty in the Department of the South and from temporary duty in the Department of Texas, and will report in person on the expiration of his present leave of absence to the commanding general Department of the Platte for assignment to duty.

Revolved.—The appointment of Private William B. Talbot, Company H, Fourteenth Infantry, as hospital steward U. S. Army.

Discharged.—Private John Morrison, Company A, Sixth Cavalry; Recruit Samuel Spear, General Service U. S. Army.

Leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply for an extension of thirty days, is granted Assistant Surgeon C. E. Munn.

The telegraphic order of the 30th ultimo, from this office, directing First Lieutenant John Drum, Tenth Infantry, to report at St. Louis depot, Missouri, to accompany recruits to Texas, is confirmed. On completion of this duty Lieutenant Drum will join his proper station.

Colonel J. C. Audenried, aide-de-camp, is constituted a board of survey to examine and report upon the con-

dition of two double ventilating fire-places, transferred to Major William Myers, depot quartermaster, by First Lieutenant M. O. Grier, Fourth Artillery, late acting assistant quartermaster at Fort Foote, Maryland.

Monday, November 4.

Inspector-General Edward Sohriver will proceed to make certain inspections, in accordance with a letter of special instructions that will be furnished him.

Inspector-General J. A. Hardie will proceed to make certain inspections, in accordance with a letter of special instructions that will be furnished him.

Inspector-General D. B. Sacket will proceed to make certain inspections, in accordance with a letter of special instructions that will be furnished him.

Discharged.—Private William Dentney, Company C, First Infantry.

On the recommendation of the Paymaster-General, Major T. H. Stanton, paymaster, is relieved from duty in this city, to take effect the 11th instant, and will proceed to Omaha, Nebraska, and report to the commanding general Department of the Platte for assignment to duty.

#### CHANGES OF STATIONS.

The following is a list of the changes of stations of troops reported at the War Department since last report:

Company C, Second Cavalry, from Camp Red Willow, Neb., to Omaha Barracks, Neb.

Company H, Eighth Cavalry, from Fort Tulerosa, N. M., to Fort McRae, N. M.

Company E, Fifth Infantry, from Fort Hays, Kas., to Fort Larned, Kas.

Company B, Ninth Infantry, from Camp Red Willow, Neb., to Omaha Barracks, Neb.

Company B, Thirteenth Infantry, from Camp Douglas, U. T., to Fort Fred Steele, W. Ter.

Post Discontinued.—Camp Red Willow, Neb.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Colonel W. H. Emory: Headquarters, New Orleans, La.

Nineteenth Infantry.—Colonel C. H. Smith, by department orders October 28 was placed in temporary command of the troops in and around New Orleans, La.

Sixth Infantry.—Captain W. W. Sanders, A. D. C., October 24 was ordered to Baton Rouge, Louisiana, to carry out the special instructions from department headquarters. Upon the completion of which he will return to his proper station.

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieutenant-Gen. P. H. Sheridan: Hdq'r's Chicago, Ill.

#### DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Major-General W. S. Hancock: Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.

Captain C. W. Foster, assistant quartermaster U. S. Army, Sioux City, Iowa, October 27 was ordered to St. Paul, Minn., for consultation on public business, on completion of which he will rejoin his proper station.

Seventeenth Infantry.—Leave of absence for thirty days was granted Captain Henry Clayton, Oct. 27.

Eighth Infantry.—Upon the arrival at Sioux City, Iowa, of the battalion of the Eighth Infantry, it will proceed by boat to Omaha, Nebraska, at which place the commanding officer was directed to report to the commanding general Department of the Platte, for further orders. Assistant Surgeon H. R. Tilton, U. S. Army, was ordered to accompany the battalion to Omaha.

Twenty-second Infantry.—Special Orders No. 118, c. s., headquarters Fort Rice, D. T., directed the assistant quartermaster to pay Chau-ta-ta-che, an Indian courier, one hundred dollars for services rendered in carrying important despatches to Colonel D. S. Stanley, Twenty-second Infantry, commanding Yellowstone expedition.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Brigadier-General John Pope: Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth.

Colonel Stewart Van Vliet, assistant quartermaster-general U. S. Army, October 23 was assigned to duty as chief quartermaster of the department, relieving Major J. G. Chandler, quartermaster U. S. Army, from duty as acting chief quartermaster of the department.

Fifth Infantry.—Leave of absence for thirty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, was granted Captain Edmund Butler, Oct. 29.

Captain Edmond Butler October 28 was relieved from duty as judge-advocate of the General Court-martial ordered to convene at Fort Dodge, Kansas, by par. 3, S. O. No. 170, c. s., from department headquarters. Prior to his departure from Fort Harker, Kansas, as directed from department headquarters, First Lieutenant E. L. Randall, Fifth Infantry, was directed October 28 to ship all the subsistence stores which may then be on hand at that post to Fort Hays, Kansas.

Leave of absence for thirty days was granted Second Lieutenant Thomas M. Woodruff, Oct. 26.

Sixth Infantry.—Leave of absence for twenty days was granted First Lieutenant H. F. Winchester, and for thirty days to First Lieutenant H. P. Perrine, Oct. 29.

Eighth Cavalry.—Captain H. C. Bankhead, October 28 was detailed as member of the General Court-martial convened at Santa Fe, N. M., by par. 1, S. O. No. 105, c. s., from department headquarters.

Sixth Cavalry.—Major C. E. Compton, October 28 was relieved from duty as member of the General Court-martial ordered to convene at Fort Dodge, Kansas, by par. 3, S. O. No. 170, c. s., from department headquarters, and detailed as member of the General Court-martial convened at Santa Fe, N. M., by par. 1, S. O. No. 105, c. s., from department headquarters.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord, Headquarters, Omaha, Nebraska.

Major Alexander J. Perry, chief quartermaster of the department, was ordered to Keokuk, Iowa, on public business connected with the Quartermaster Department.

First Lieutenant Oscar Elting, October 25 was ordered to Fort McPherson with a detachment of eighty-five recruits and one laundress, Third Cavalry. Upon arrival at Fort McPherson, Lieutenant Elting was ordered to turn over the detachment to the commanding officer of the post and to then join his station.



Leave of absence for thirty days on surgeon's certificate of disability, was granted Captains Alexander Moore and Alexander Sutorius, Oct. 28.

The commanding officer of Company D, October 30 was directed to turn in to the ordnance officer of Fort D. A. Russell, thirty eight Remington revolvers, fifty pistol belt holsters and fifty cartridge pouches, provided they be serviceable and fit for re-issue to troops; but if these stores be unserviceable, they will be turned into Ordnance Depot at Omaha. The commanding officer of Company D, will at the same time turn in to the depot quartermaster, Cheyenne, W. T., twenty-three knapsacks and twenty-three haversacks.

**Second Cavalry.**—Leave of absence for thirty days October 30 was granted First Lieutenant Randolph Norwood, to take effect when his presence shall be no longer required before the regimental Court-martial about to be convened at Fort Bridger, W. T., in the matter of the complaint of Private Edgar R. Dunham, Company B.

**Thirteenth Infantry.**—Captain Arthur McArthur, Jr., commanding Camp Stambaugh, W. T., is hereby appointed special inspector to inspect such commissary property at his post as may require the action of an inspector.

**Eighth Infantry.**—The chief ordnance officer of the department October 30 was directed to issue for trial in service to the commanding officers of Companies A and I, a sufficient number of Remington Locking Rifles, calibre 50, to fully arm each company. The commanding officers of these companies will make monthly reports to the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army, giving their opinion as to the merits of these arms and their fitness for service. Upon the receipt of these arms, the Springfield breech-loading rifled muskets, model of 1863, now in the hands of these companies will be turned into the Ordnance Depot at Omaha.

Leave of absence for twenty days was October 30 granted Henry M. Lazelle, Eighth Infantry.

#### DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

**Brigadier-General C. C. Augur:** Headquarters San Antonio, Texas.

Captain N. D. A. Sawyer, military storekeeper U. S. Army, October 25 was given permission to proceed to Indianola, Texas, and there await action upon the proceedings of the General Court-martial ordered in his case.

Major W. P. Gould, paymaster U. S. Army, October 25 was directed to return to his station at Fort Stockton, Texas, under special instructions from the chief paymaster of the department.

**Twenty-fourth Infantry.**—As soon as the transportation at Fort McKavett, Texas, is in proper condition for the move, Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Shafter, under date of October 25 with Companies E, H, and I, Twenty-fourth Infantry, was ordered to Fort Brown, Texas, via San Antonio.

**Tenth Infantry.**—Under date of October 25, the commanding officer post of San Antonio, Texas, was directed to detail one non-commissioned officer and six privates to report to Captain E. G. Bush, as escort to a train of wagons to Fort Concho, Texas.

**Fourth Cavalry.**—Second Lieutenant U. G. White, October 25 was detailed as a member of the General Court-martial ordered in par. 1, S. O. No. 187, c. s., from department headquarters, in place of Second Lieutenant F. W. Mansfield, Eleventh Infantry, relieved.

**San Antonio, Texas.**—A General Court-martial was convened at San Antonio, Texas, October 28. Detail for the court: Captains C. N. W. Cunningham, Twenty-fourth Infantry, Francis Moore, Ninth Cavalry; First Lieutenants A. C. Markley, Twenty-fourth Infantry, E. D. Dimmick, Ninth Cavalry; Second Lieutenant John L. Bullis, Twenty-fourth Infantry. Acting Assistant Surgeon J. P. Arthur, U. S. Army, judge-advocate.

**Fort McIntosh, Texas.**—A General Court-martial convened at Fort McIntosh, Texas, October 31. Detail for the court: Captains C. N. W. Cunningham, Twenty-fourth Infantry, Francis Moore, Ninth Cavalry; First Lieutenants A. C. Markley, Twenty-fourth Infantry, E. D. Dimmick, Ninth Cavalry; Second Lieutenant John L. Bullis, Twenty-fourth Infantry. Acting Assistant Surgeon J. P. Arthur, U. S. Army, judge-advocate.

**The Purloining of Arms.**—It appears, says department orders, from the proceedings of boards of survey, that arms are continually being stolen from company barracks. To prevent this commanding officers of posts are directed to see that each company is provided with a room or secure arm-racks, to be under the constant care of a non-commissioned officer, or reliable private, detailed for that purpose. Company commanders will be held responsible that their men are properly instructed in this arrangement, and that the person placed in charge of the arms has such authority and control that he can be held responsible for any future loss of arms by theft.

**Post Traders' Stores.**—Commanding officers of posts are directed to designate in orders a reasonable hour at night, after which the post trader's stores will be closed. On Sundays they will be closed for all business after 9 o'clock, A. M. Gambling of any description in the post trader's store is prohibited at all times.

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

**Major-General Geo. G. Meade:** Headquarters, Philadelphia.

##### DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

**Brig.-Gen. I. McDowell:** Headquarters, cor. Greene and Houston sts., N. Y.

The following officers were registered at headquarters Department of the East for the week ending November 6: First Lieutenant H. J. Reilly, Fifth Artillery; Second Lieutenant Colon Augur, Second Cavalry; Assistant Surgeon H. R. Tilton, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant C. O. Bradley, Twentieth Infantry; Captain L. L. Langdon, Captain R. H. Jackson, First Artillery; First Lieutenant J. H. Willard, Corps of Engineers; First Lieutenant J. L. Sherman, Colonel H. B. Clitz, Major C. L. Best, First Artillery.

Leave of absence for thirty days was granted Assistant Surgeon H. R. Tilton, U. S. Army, November 2.

**Fort Preble, Me.**—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Preble, Me., November 7. Detail for the court: Major Truman Seymour, Fifth Artillery; Surgeon F. L. Town, U. S. Army; Captain H. F. Brewerton, First Lieutenants G. V. Weir, W. B. McCullum, Fifth Artillery. Second Lieutenant R. A. Ives, Fifth Artillery, judge-advocate.

**First Artillery.**—"On Friday evening the 25th ultimo," writes a correspondent from David's Island, N. Y. H., "the enlisted men of Colonel L. L. Langdon's command, Battery M, First Artillery, gave a farewell ball at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., to which a select few were invited, and like all preceding entertainments given by this battery it proved a complete success. At 8 P. M. the ball was formally opened with a grand march. The toilets of the ladies were very fine, and the men were in full uniform with white gloves and waist belts. The hall was beautifully decorated with flags, pictures, evergreens, and transparencies, and the orchestra under the leadership of Monsieur Grenier discoursed choice music. As nearly all the members of the battery are votaries of the terpsichorean art, the dancing would have done credit to pupils of Ferrero. At midnight an elegant collation was served, after which dancing was resumed with renewed energy and continued till the booming of the reveille gun gave information that morning had dawned. Among the spectators who honored us by their presence were Colonel Langdon, Captain Willard and lady, Lieutenants Ingalls and Bell, who after remaining a short time, retired well pleased at the success of the battery. The Langdon Base Ball Club, recently organized, is in a flourishing condition, and clubs in the Department of the Gulf will have to look to their laurels."

**Artillery Transfer.**—On the report of the Assistant Quartermaster-General at department headquarters, the following arrangements—as being for the best interests of the service—have been made in pursuance of the orders from the War Department and division headquarters, for the transfer of the batteries of the First Artillery to the Departments of the South and Gulf, and for that of the batteries of the Third Artillery from the Department of the Gulf to New York Harbor. 1st. The steamer *Magnolia*, after she shall have been fully equipped and found according to law and existing orders, will be chartered at not exceeding \$550 per day, to transport the junior Major and Batteries E and I, of the First Artillery, to Key West, Battery M to Tortugas, and the senior Major and Batteries A, F, and L to Barrancas Barracks, Pensacola; and immediately thereafter to return by the same route bringing the batteries of the Third Artillery, now at those posts, to New York Harbor. She will leave New York Harbor at 3 o'clock P. M., Saturday, November 9. A medical officer, to be designated by the Medical Director of the Department, will accompany the command on the *Magnolia* to Pensacola, and return with the batteries of the Third Artillery to New York Harbor. 2d. The Colonel, with the Regimental Staff, Headquarters and Band, Light Battery K, and Battery H, First Artillery, will go to Charleston in the Charleston Line of Steamers. The Colonel, with the Regimental Staff, Headquarters and Band, and Battery H to go November 12. Light Battery K to go immediately after the arrival of the Light Battery of the Third Artillery, which, on account of the prevailing sickness in the battery horses at Fort Hamilton, the Commander of the Department of the South will be requested to send up in advance, to arrive as soon as may be after the 10th proximo. 3d. Major Hamilton, and Batteries B and C, will go to Fort Pulaski, and Battery D will go to Savannah in the Savannah line of steamers, leaving here November 12, 14, and 16. The major and Battery C to go first, to be followed in succession by Battery D and Battery B. 4th. The following assignments are made of the batteries and field officers under orders for this department, viz: Second Artillery—To Fort McHenry, Md., the headquarters and the lieutenant-colonel, Light Battery A, and Batteries C and H; to Fort Foote, Md., Battery B. Third Artillery—To Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., the colonel and headquarters Light Battery C, and Batteries E, G, and I; to Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., Major H. G. Gibson, and Battery K; to Fort Wood, N. Y. H., Major R. V. W. Howard, and Batteries H and L; to David's Island, N. Y. H., (till the quarters at Fort Wadsworth are ready for occupancy), Battery M. 5th. The commander of the Department of the Lakes has designated the following as the stations of the lieutenant-colonel and batteries of the Third Artillery which go to his Department, viz: The lieutenant-colonel and Battery D, to Madison Barracks, N. Y.; Battery B, to Fort Niagara, N. Y.; Battery F, to Fort Ontario, N. Y.

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

**Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield:** Headquarters San Francisco, Cal.

The following named officers reported at these headquarters during the week ending October 29, 1872, viz: Lieutenant-Colonel Charles H. Tompkins, department quartermaster-general; Captain J. G. C. Lee, assistant quartermaster; Captain F. Reynolds, assistant surgeon U. S. Army; Captain Clarence E. Nesmith, Sixth Cavalry; Captain Charles S. Tripler, Twelfth Infantry; Acting Assistant Surgeon Leavitt Sanderson, U. S. Army.

##### DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

**Brigadier-General E. R. S. Canby:** Headquarters, Portland, Oregon.

Under the provisions of G. O. No. 87, of October 5, 1872, War Department, A. G. O. Major E. H. Ludington, A. I. G., was relieved from duty in this department, and directed to transfer the records of his office to the acting assistant adjutant-general.

Paragraph 1, S. O. No. 135, of October 17, 1872, from department headquarters, has been revoked.

**Payment of Troops.**—Major George P. Ihrie, paymaster, October 18 was ordered to Fort Lapwai, thence to Fort Colville and return to Fort Lapwai; thence to Fort Boise, and upon completion of the payments at the sta-

tions named upon the muster of October 31, 1872, will return to his proper station, Portland, Oregon.

**Note.**—The Special Orders dated October 19, from department headquarters, did not reach this office until Nov. 3.

**Twenty-first Infantry.**—Company I, leaving its general prisoners, chronic sick and heavy baggage at Fort Vancouver, October 21, was ordered to Fort Stevens, Oregon, for temporary duty at the posts at the mouth of the Columbia river. Upon arriving at Fort Stevens one-half of the company was ordered to be sent to Fort Cape Disappointment to relieve Company E, Second Artillery; Company E, when relieved to report to Captain Pennington, the senior officer of the battalion. Acting Assistant Surgeon J. O. Skinner October 19 was ordered with Company I, from Fort Vancouver, W. T., to Fort Stevens, Oregon, for temporary duty at that post.

**Second Artillery.**—Second Lieutenant E. S. Dudley, acting assistant quartermaster and acting commissary subsistence, October 19 was directed to remain in charge of the post and command the infantry detachment at Fort Cape Disappointment. He was ordered to join his company when relieved by First Lieutenant J. M. Ross, Twenty-first Infantry, who for this purpose was detached from duty with Company G, Twenty-first Infantry, and to report to the commanding officer Company I. Companies E and M, October 19 were ordered under command of the senior officer to San Francisco, California, by the steamer of the 25th ult.

## THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

REAR-ADMIRAL Boggs is reported seriously ill.

THE United States steamer *Shawmut* arrived at Havana, Cuba, on the morning of October 8, from Mexican ports.

THE *Saratoga* having been overhauled and repaired, is to be sent from Norfolk to Annapolis for practising purposes.

THE *Resaca* arrived at San Francisco October 29, last from the Sandwich Islands. She reached Honolulu September 14, thirty days from Apia, Navigator's Islands, direct.

THE destination of the *Richmond*, fitting for sea at Philadelphia, is not yet announced, although it is understood she is not designed as a flagship for either of the stations.

DESPATCHES from Rear-Admiral Alden, dated October 9, report all the vessels of his command at Lisbon at that date. From this point the vessels are to be spread over the station.

HOWARD BROWNELL, the private secretary of Admiral Farragut at the battle in Mobile Bay, and author of the "Bay Fight" and other poems, died in East Hartford, Conn., October 31, aged fifty-two years.

HON. S. A. HUDSON, U. S. minister at Guatemala, and Senator Nye of Nevada, visited the Mare Island Navy-yard on October 25, and took lunch with the commandant, Rear-Admiral T. O. Selfridge. The usual salute was fired from the yard battery upon their departure.

THE U. S. S. *Kansas* will take in her supplies at the Brooklyn Navy-yard previous to starting on the Nicaraguan survey; provisions are accordingly being specially prepared at this station for this service, which with commendable consideration includes bacon instead of salt pork, and with the other provisions is being packed in 50-pound cans and packages to enable their transportation on mules across the country to be surveyed.

THE Naval Academy reopened its academic session on the 1st of October with 260 students, viz: 226 cadet midshipmen and 34 cadet engineers. Seventy-five candidates for cadet midshipmen were examined in September, of which 44 were found qualified and admitted. The rejections were one by the medical board and thirty by the academic board. It is remarkable how few are rejected on physical grounds, which can be accounted for only by the fact that the causes which will reject a candidate are so clearly stated and defined in the regulations sent to applicants that they pretty well satisfy themselves either by medical examination or otherwise that they are physically sound before reporting at the Academy.

A SPECIAL letter to the *Herald*, dated in Yokohama, Japan, on the 29th of September, reports the movements of the vessels of the U. S. squadron in the waters of Asia thus: The *Colorado* and *Albatross* are at Chefoo. A telegram has been received ordering the latter vessel home by way of the Cape instead of via San Francisco, as was expected. The *Iroquois* is at Hong Kong. The *Ashuelot* has gone to Tien-tsin, carrying Admiral Jenkins, who is on his way to Peking. The *Monocacy* left Yokohama on the 18th to proceed to Chefoo. The *Palos* and *Saco* are at Shanghai. The *Lackawanna* left Yokohama on the 26th of September to visit the inland ports and thence to proceed to Shanghai.

A VERY pleasant hop took place on Thursday of last week on board U. S. steamer *Hartford* then lying off the Battery, New York Harbor. The affair was given by some of the midshipmen to Brooklyn friends previous to their departure for China. Everything passed off pleasantly and was a complete success. After dancing busily for some hours to the excellent music of the *Vermont's* band the party were served with a cold collation and at about 5 P. M. the Navy-yard tug came alongside and carried the delighted guests back to the City of Churches. Some of the ladies and gentlemen adjourned by invitation to the U. S. Coast Survey steamer *Bache* where with their usual hospitality Lieutenants Jacques and Rush played well the part of hosts.



REAR-ADMIRAL Winslow, recently in command of the Pacific fleet, will be placed on the retired list of the Navy on the 19th of November on account of long and faithful service; but having received a vote of thanks of Congress he will be permitted to remain on active duty ten years after his retirement, in accordance with the law in such cases passed some years ago. The retirement of Winslow will promote Commodore John L. Worden, now in command of the Naval Academy, to the grade of rear-admiral. The next rear-admiral to be retired is Rear-Admiral Joseph F. Green, now in command of the North Atlantic fleet. His name will be placed on the retired list on the 24th of November, on account of long and faithful service. The retirement of Admiral Green promotes Commodore George F. Emmons, now waiting orders, to the grade of rear-admiral. The retirement and promotions of the above mentioned will give Captains Foxhall A. Parker, and John Guest the rank of commodore. The steamer *Ossipee*, Commander N. J. Miller, is now on the way home from the South Pacific station and will immediately proceed to Boston, in accordance with orders from the Navy Department. She left Rio in the latter part of September, but was to search for reported rocks off Fernando de Noronha and a reef off St. Roque.

THE far-famed *Hartford*, whose historic associations are yet fresh in the hearts of Americans, sailed November 6th for Gibraltar, and after a short stay at that port will proceed to Singapore via Suez Canal, where she will report to Admiral Jenkins as flag-ship of the Asiatic squadron, relieving the *Colorado*. This will be the second cruise of this famous vessel to the East Indies since the war of the rebellion. A few days previous to sailing, the *Hartford* was inspected off the Battery by a board of officers and a thorough examination was made of every department. The result was of the most satisfactory character. Nothing was omitted. All the officers in charge of the different parts of the vessel were called upon to state any defects that came under their observation. The magazine, provisions and clothing were critically examined, and it was the opinion of the board that few men-of-war ever left the harbor more completely equipped for sea. The *Hartford* has a splendid battery of nine and eleven-inch guns and twenty-pounder rifles. She has, moreover, a set of officers inferior to none in the world, and there is no doubt that Uncle Sam will be handsomely represented in Chinese waters. The frigate is commanded by Captain E. Y. McCauley. In fine, the favorite ship which Farragut steered to victory at New Orleans, Port Hudson, Vicksburg and Mobile, wants for nothing that could make her a worthy representative of our Navy in foreign ports. The following is a revised list of her officers, some changes having occurred since the publication of a previous list: Captain, E. Y. McCauley; Lieutenant-Commanders, J. Phillips, E. M. Shepherd; Lieutenants, A. H. Vail, E. McCormack, C. B. Gill; Masters, J. A. Rodgers, W. P. Potter, John Garvin, G. P. Colvocoresses; Midshipmen, J. L. Hunsicker, G. C. Hanns, J. Downes, W. A. Marshall, J. M. Wright, C. E. Fox, F. A. Sawyer, D. F. Baker, J. H. Winlock, H. S. Waring; Passed Assistant Surgeon, H. J. Babin; Assistant Surgeon G. P. Harvey; Paymaster, E. Stewart, ordered as fleet paymaster; Assistant Paymaster, J. Breese, to report for duty on the *Saco*; Chief Engineer J. W. Moore, ordered as fleet engineer; First Assistant Engineer, (G. J. Bur-nap, to report for duty on the *Ashuelot*), N. P. Towne, (W. A. Windsor, to report for duty on the *Monocacy*), J. B. Upham, J. D. Ford; Chaplain, J. K. Lewis; Boat-swains, P. J. Miller, (W. Long to report for duty on the *Brooklyn*); Gunner, R. H. Cross; Carpenter, J. A. Dixon; Sailmaker, J. A. Birdsell; Captain of Marines, H. A. Bartlett, ordered as fleet marine officer; Second Lieutenant, F. P. Ela.

THE Navy Department has received despatches from Rear-Admiral Thornton A. Jenkins regarding the movements of the Asiatic fleet, under his command, dated at Chefoo, September 15: The *Colorado* left Kobe August 21, and arrived at Nagasaki on the 24th. Exchange of visits was made with the governor, and the customary salutes were extended and received at the latter port. She left there September 6, and arrived at Chefoo on the 10th, finding in port the *Alaska* and *Ashuelot*. The *Alaska* sailed from Shanghai July 7, visited Nien-chwang, and reached Chefoo August 22. The *Lackawanna* arrived at Yokohama August 18 from San Francisco, and expected to remain there until about October 1, when she would proceed to Kobe and Nagasaki, and thence to Shanghai. The *Iroquois*, last from Bangkok, arrived at Hong Kong August 17, where she would go into dock for some slight repairs. She would probably be at Shanghai about October 1. The *Saco* was under repair of boilers at Shanghai, to be ready early in October. The *Ashuelot* arrived at Yokohama about July 28. August 13 to 16 hauled the American barkentine *Emma Augusta* off Saratoga Spit. Left Yokohama August 17, touched at Kobe, passed through the Inland Sea, remained several days at Simonoseki, and arrived at Chefoo August 30. The *Monocacy* was at Yokohama in August, and expected to be decked about the 26th of that month at Yokoska, and to be at Chefoo about September 20, whence she would proceed to the mouth of the Peiho, and perhaps to Tien-tsin. The *Palos* sailed from Shanghai August 23 for Ningpo, and would be at Shanghai by September 20. Rear-Admiral Jenkins was about transferring his flag temporarily to the *Monocacy*, and would proceed in her to Tien-tsin on the Peiho river, where the *Ashuelot* would remain during the winter months. Captain Blake would remain as senior officer at Chefoo until Rear-Admiral Jenkins's return, which would be in about three weeks. Captain Baldwin and some other officers would accompany the Admiral to Tien-tsin, and the visit would be extended to Peking. The following foreign men-of-war are mentioned as having been at Nagasaki during the stay of Rear-Admiral Jenkins: Her British Majesty's ships *Iron Duke* (flagship of Vice-Admiral Shadwell), *Juno*, *Cadmus*, *Sylvia*, *Teaser*, *Thistle*, and *Salamis*; Russian ships *Viasa* (flagship of Rear-Admiral Fedorovski),

*Albreck*, and *Mars*; French sloop-of-war *Cosmao*. A Japanese sloop-of-war was also in here.

At the Boston Navy-yard the frames of the *Vandalia* are half erected. The old line-of-battle-ship *Virginia*, which has been on the stocks for fifty years, will shortly be broken up. The *Niagara*, one of the finest ships of the Navy, has had her old boilers taken out and broken up. The *Juniata* has been re-coppered and had new boilers put in and engines overhauled. She will be ready for sea in two months, and probably be the next ship put in commission for service. The receiving ship *Ohio* will soon be condemned, and another substituted. A large supply of rope was sent from this yard lately to the Mare Island yard; in the rope department machinery is preparing for making wire rope, which will be completed in two months and be the best in the country. A board of officers is now on a tour of examination of all the receiving ships, inquiring into the manner of the discipline of the recruits.

THE U. S. sloop *Portsmouth*, 4 guns, Commander J. S. Skerrett commanding, was commissioned at the Brooklyn Navy-yard on Monday, November 4. She has been fully fitted out by order of the department with all the necessary apparatus and instruments for surveying purposes, including Wurdemann's portable transit apparatus. Commander Skerrett expresses himself as fully satisfied with the equipment of his vessel, and with these advantages at his command, together with a staff of competent officers, we doubt not the record of services in this cruise will prove highly commendable to his skill, energy, and perseverance. The *Portsmouth* will sail about the 20th of November, and if necessary, which is probable, will stop at Rio de Janeiro; thence she will continue her voyage around the Cape of Good Hope and to Panama; if a stoppage is not made at Rio, the voyage will be continued around the Cape and to Valparaiso, Chili, and thence to Panama, where the continuation and completion of some unfinished work will be accomplished; thence Commander Skerrett will continue to Cape St. Lucas, surveying the outer coast up to Initial Point, the boundary line between the United States and Mexico. After this he will go to San Francisco for supplies previous to starting across the Pacific Ocean to survey and determine the absolute position of the numerous islands in his route and correcting the errors made in former surveys; the voyage will be made westward to Japan, stopping at Yokohama. Returning he will sail far enough north to avoid the northeast trade winds, and then will take a fresh start from San Francisco, the course to be pursued lying in a southwesterly direction, and prosecute his survey among the islands of the Pacific in the direction of and going as far as New Zealand. The course of these surveys will be between latitude 35° north and 50° south. The immensity of this space will be readily conceived. With the aid of the U. S. steamer *Narragansett* of the North Pacific station, which will be fitted to act conjointly with the *Portsmouth* in this service, Commander Skerrett will be enabled to make numerous and invaluable surveys and to record information of the greatest value. The cruise will last certainly three years, and probably four years.

The *Iroquois*, on her way to her station, touched at Bangkok, the capital of Siam. Her visit is thus spoken of by our American Consul at that port, the Hon. F. W. Partridge: "July 23d, the *Iroquois*, Commander H. A. Adams, came in. The manly bearing of the Commander and his officers and men, the size and condition of the vessel, and the apparent skill and efficiency of the crew, have elicited the warmest praise from all parties—native and foreign. I called, with Commander Adams, upon the heads of Bureaus and upon the Foreign Representatives, and afterwards we had interviews with the 1st and 2d Kings. The officers were in full dress and mustered strong in numbers. They were a fine looking body of men, and the impression was very favorable." While the *Iroquois* lay in the river, near Bangkok, an incident is said to have occurred illustrative of the promptness and fearlessness of our officers and seamen on occasions of danger or accident. An explosion took place on a small steamer, not far distant from the *Iroquois*, and many of her crew were blown into the water—some disabled and helpless, others struggling for life. The call for aid was quickly responded to by many fearless hearts on board the *Iroquois*, and all possible succor given. One of the young officers of that vessel is mentioned as having been specially conspicuous for personal valor—leaping overboard, swimming to, and sustaining, until a boat could reach him, one of the crew of the ill-fated vessel—an act highly commended by all who witnessed it. Master T. Dix Bolles was the hero of this occasion. We have had the pleasure to chronicle several instances of this kind within a year past, in which our officers and seamen have been instrumental in saving life by personal valor and exertion. Since writing the above the official report of the circumstance alluded to has reached the Navy Department, and will be found below:

U. S. S. COLORADO, (First-rate),  
FLAG-SHIP ON THE ASIATIC STATION,  
CHEEFOO, China, Sept. 11, 1872.

Hon. Geo. M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy.

SIR: It affords me pleasure to transmit to the Department the enclosed report made by Lieutenant-Commander John H. Rowland, and forwarded by Commander H. A. Adams, commanding the U. S. S. *Iroquois*, relating the admirable conduct of Master T. D. Bolles, U. S. N., attached to the *Iroquois*, in rescuing from drowning, at the risk of his own life, the Siamese engineer of a steam tug-boat, who had been blown overboard by the explosion of a boiler in the river below Bangkok.

Very respectfully,

THORNTON A. JENKINS,  
Rear-Admiral, U. S. N.,  
Com'g U. S. Naval Force on the Asiatic Station.

U. S. S. IROQUOIS, (Third-rate),  
OFF MENAM RIVER, Siam, July 28, 1872.

SIR: It is my pleasant duty to call your attention to the cool, deliberate, and heroic conduct of Ensign T. D. Bolles, U. S. N., of this ship, in rescuing from drowning a Siamese alongside this ship, trusting that his action may

be brought to the notice of the Department through the Admiral Commanding. The circumstances are as follows: At 8:30 this morning a tug-boat belonging to the Comptroller, Mr. Carter, was lying at anchor about one hundred yards from us. On account of some negligence she exploded her boiler, blowing the whole crew overboard, and scalding them most frightfully. One poor fellow, the engineer, was blown high in the air, and was completely stunned when he reached the water. I rushed in to starboard gangway and was followed by Mr. Bolles. He said, "I can save that man." I said No, and discouraged him in the attempt, as the man was some distance off, the sea rather rough, and in my opinion the man would sink before assistance could reach him: but before I could finish my sentence Mr. Bolles was overboard, and in a few seconds was alongside the man and supported him till the cutter arrived and picked them both up. Very respectfully, Your obedient servant,

JOHN H. ROWLAND,  
Lieut.-Commander and Ex-Officer.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

### REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

#### ORDERED.

OCTOBER 29.—Lieutenant Chas. A. Schetty, to the Wyoming.  
First Assistant Engineer Isaac H. McNary, to the Navy-yard, New York.

Acting Sailmaker John Martin, to the Portsmouth.  
OCTOBER 30.—Lieutenant-Commander Geo. E. Winstate, Lieutenant John J. Brice, Paymaster Geo. E. Hendee, and Gunner Jas. Thayer, to the Richmond on the 12th of November next.

Boatswain James R. Alken, to the receiving ship Ohio, at Boston.  
NOVEMBER 1.—Commander George B. White, as inspector of ordnance at the Navy-yard, Philadelphia.

First Assistant Engineer N. P. Towse, to the Richmond on the 12th inst.

NOVEMBER 4.—Lieutenant-Commander Morton W. Sanders, to the Naval Rendezvous, San Francisco, Cal.

Lieutenants J. W. Miller and E. H. C. Leutze and Midshipman James H. Bull, to duty in the Nicaraguan Surveying Expedition.

Surgeon S. D. Kennedy, to the Richmond on the 12th inst.

Assistant Surgeon Abel F. Price, to the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

First Assistant Engineer C. J. McConnell, to the Pensacola, per steamer of the 20th inst.

First Assistant Engineer G. M. L. Maccarty, to the Shawmut, per steamer of the 16th inst.

Acting Carpenter Luther L. Martin, to the receiving ship New Hampshire.

#### DETACHED.

OCTOBER 29.—Chief Engineer Wm. B. Brooks, from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., on the 9th of November, and ordered to duty as inspector of machinery afloat at that yard.

OCTOBER 30.—Captain Thomas Pattison, from command of the receiving ship Ohio, and ordered to command the Richmond on the 12th of November.

Lieutenant-Commander Chas. L. Huntington, from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., and ordered to the Richmond as executive on the 12th of November.

Lieutenant Francis M. Gove, from the Canonicus, and ordered to the Richmond on the 12th of November.

Lieutenant W. W. Belanger, from the Constellation, and ordered to the Richmond on the 12th of November.

Master Chas. P. Perkins, from the Frolic, and ordered to the Richmond on the 12th of November.

Boatswain Jeremiah Harding, from the receiving ship Ohio, and ordered to the Richmond on the 12th of November.

Gunner Chas. Stuart, from the Navy-yard, Washington, and ordered to duty at the Naval Magazine, Washington, D. C.

Gunner David A. Roe, from the Naval Magazine, Washington, and ordered to duty at the Experimental Battery, at Annapolis, Md.

NOVEMBER 1.—Lieutenant-Commander A. T. Snell, from the Pensacola on the 13th of October, and placed on waiting orders.

Master Edward M. Day, from the Brooklyn, and placed on sick leave, with permission to remain in Europe for the restoration of his health.

Master Edward S. Prime from the receiving ship Vermont, and ordered to the Kansas.

Second Assistant Engineer Richard Inch, from the Fortune, and ordered to the Richmond on the 12th inst.

Gunner Wm. W. Carter, from the receiving ship Potomac, and ordered to the Wabash, European Station.

NOVEMBER 4.—Ensign Kossuth Nils, from the Naval Station, Mount City, Ill., and ordered to duty in the Nicaraguan Surveying Expedition.

Surgeon F. L. Dubois, from the Pawnee, and ordered to the Navy-yard, Pensacola, Fla.

Assistant Surgeon J. M. R. Simmons, from the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to the Richmond, on the 12th inst.

Assistant Surgeon J. F. Bransford, from the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, and ordered to duty in the Nicaraguan Surveying Expedition.

First Assistant Engineer Joseph Trille, from the Shawmut, and ordered to return home.

First Assistant Engineer James H. Morrison, from the Terror on the 25th ult., and placed on waiting orders.

#### REVOKED.

NOVEMBER 4.—The orders of First Assistant Engineer H. Schuyler Ross, to the Pensacola, and to hold himself in readiness for sea service.

#### PLACED ON RETIRED LIST.

Midshipman Henry C. Longnecker and Sailmaker B. B. Blydenburg, from November 5, 1872.

#### RESIGNED.

Cadet Midshipman Lucien Flynn, from the First District, Texas.

#### APPOINTED.

Geo. W. Davis of Philadelphia, Pa., Wm. H. Barrett, of Boston, Mass., and Luther L. Martin of Portsmouth, Va., acting carpenters in the Navy, from October 30, 1872.

#### LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States which have been reported to the Surgeon-General of the U. S. Navy and chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending November 2, 1872:

Joseph M. Carrion, ordinary seaman, September 22, U. S. steamer Shenandoah.

Howard Roper, landsman, September 24, Naval Hospital, Yokohama, Japan.

Thomas O. Smith, seaman (extra), August 13, U. S. steamer Alaska, at Newchang, China.

#### CHANGES IN THE MARINE CORPS.

The following are the changes in the officers of the Marine Corps since last memoranda, viz.:

OCTOBER 23.—Second Lieutenant Wm. F. Spicer, Jr., detached from Boston, Mass., Barracks, and ordered to duty at Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y.

OCTOBER 25.—First Lieutenant M. C. Goodrell, detached from the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., and ordered to duty at Marine Barracks, Annapolis, Md.

NOVEMBER 1.—First Lieutenant Edward P. Meeker, by direction of the Navy Department, detached from Brooklyn, N. Y., Barracks, and ordered to report by the 12th instant for duty on board the U. S. steamer Richmond, now fitting out at the Philadelphia, Pa., Navy-yard.



**U. S. MILITARY POST-LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,**  
Headquarters 58 Broadway, New York city. Address  
JOHN B. KETCHUM, Corresponding Secretary, etc.

**ELI LONG, U. S. ARMY (RETIRED),**  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,  
50 AND 61 LIBERTY STREET,  
New York City.

**TRANSFER.—A FIRST LIEUTENANT OF CAV-**  
ALRY, of 1871, serving in the Department of Texas, will  
transfer with any First Lieutenant of Infantry serving in any De-  
partment other than Texas. Address INFANTRY, care ARMY  
AND NAVY JOURNAL.

**EPAULETTES.**—For sale a pair of Starkey's Fine  
Gold Epauettes for Second Lieutenant's wear. These Epau-  
lottes, which cost quite recently ten guineas, are very cheap at \$25.  
Address F. M. P. JOURNAL Office.

**V. B. KING & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS,**  
No. 5 WALL ST., NEW YORK.  
Transact a general Banking business. First-class Securities  
bought and sold on commission. Attention given to the collection  
of *Accounts* from officers of the Navy and the investment thereof  
in the best securities or interest available thereon. Interest on all  
deposits.

VINCENT B. KING, HENRY W. MILLER,  
Member of N. Y. Stock Exchange. Late Lt.-Commander U. S. Navy.

**IMPORTANT TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.**

Great Reduction of Terms in the Celebrated  
ACADEMY OF THE VISITATION,  
At Mount de Chantal, near Wheeling, W. Va.  
Board and Tuition in the entire English and French Course,  
Bed and Bedding, Washing and Mending, Lights and  
Fuel, Stationery and Doctor's Fees, per annum..... \$200  
Piano Lessons, per annum..... 48  
Even more favorable terms may be made, where two or more  
sisters simultaneously attend the school. For further particulars,  
apply for the Prospectus of the Academy.

REFERENCES, BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT,  
General Sherman, U. S. Army, and lady, Washington, D. C.; Ad-  
miral David D. Porter, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.; Ma-  
jor-General G. G. Meade, U. S. Army, Philadelphia; General Hart-  
man Bache, U. S. Army, Philadelphia; Brigadier-General I. N.  
Palmer, U. S. Army, Omaha, Neb.; Brigadier-General L. P. Gra-  
ham, U. S. Army, San Francisco, Cal.; Brigadier-General Wm.  
M. Graham, U. S. Army, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; Mrs. Admiral  
Dahlgren, Washington, D. C.

**"LINDEN HALL."**

Founded 1794.  
MORAVIAN SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.  
Rev. EUGENE A. FREUEUFF, Principal.  
Litch, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.  
This Institution offers the very best advantages to the daughters  
of Army, Navy and Marine Corps officers, not only for a thorough  
English education, but also, for instruction in Music, both vocal  
and instrumental, French, German, Drawing, Painting, etc., etc.  
Upwards of six thousand young ladies have been educated at this  
seminary (with but one exception the oldest in America) since its  
foundation, more than three quarters of a century ago.  
In writing for Terms a favor will be conferred in mentioning that  
you saw this in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

**TO OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.**

**BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,**  
BANKERS,  
Paris, New York, Boston, London,  
12 Rue de la Paix, 19 William street, 27 State street, 449 Strand.  
Offer every facility to officers or their families visiting Europe.  
Pay Certificates cashed, Letters carefully forwarded, Baggage re-  
ceived and stored and every attention paid to business placed in  
their hands. A register will be kept of the addresses of all officers  
in Europe.

**M. H. BEAUMONT & CO.,**  
Room 16, No. 137 Broadway, New York City,  
Advance money on U. S. Government salaries.  
Army and Navy officers accommodated, whether permanently or  
temporarily in the city.

MARSHAL BAZAINE and his counsel, M. LACHAUD,  
have, it is said, given up all hopes of a successful is-  
sue of their case. The Marshal fears that he will  
share the fate of ROSSEL. His counsel having con-  
vinced him of the impracticability of summoning  
German officers, i. e., enemies, as witnesses, BAZAINE  
now places his only hopes in a *contre enquête* which  
two English officers, with whom he became ac-  
quainted in Crimea, are about to arrange at Ber-  
lin. These gentlemen have offered to support M.  
LACHAUD as military auditors in the closing trans-  
actions. In the army the feeling against BAZAINE  
is very bitter, and the only fear is that President  
THIERS may pardon him.

WE learn that the contract for supplying the Army  
with the new uniform cap has been awarded to Messrs.  
Bent & Bush, of Boston, as the lowest bidders. In this  
special department of military furnishing they have a  
decided advantage of their competitors, an advantage  
which is the legitimate result of enterprise and energy.

THE astute telegraphic correspondent of the *Herald*  
informs us that General Howard, who has been to Ari-  
zona to induce Cochise and his followers to go on a  
reservation, returned to Washington November 5, and  
reports to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that the  
peace policy is a success, provided the Indians do not  
violate their promises—which is equivalent to saying  
that the peace policy in Arizona is a success if it don't  
prove a failure, "which nobody can deny." However,  
let us hope for its success.

ON receipt of the news of the death of General Meade  
the following despatch was sent to his family by the of-  
ficers of the Society of the Army of the Potomac:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF  
THE POTOMAC, NEW YORK, Nov. 7, 1872.

Colonel George Meade, Philadelphia.

The Society of the Army of the Potomac receive with  
profound sorrow the announcement of the death of  
their distinguished comrade and commander, and ex-  
tend to your family condolences of whose sincerity you  
need no proof.

We ask that you give us early notice of the funeral  
that our members may have an opportunity to express  
their feelings of regard and respect for the General  
whom they followed to victory.

AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE, President.  
HENRY E. DAVIES, Jr., Treasurer.  
GEO. H. SHARPE, Rec. Secretary.  
WM. C. CHURCH, Cor. Secretary.

**U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.**

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1872.

Office, No. 39 Park Row, New York.

SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expres-  
sions of opinion in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty-five cents a year, payable  
quarterly in advance, at the office where received.

Subscribers who purpose binding their volumes at the end of the year  
should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer  
sterotype it, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers  
of this volume.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX  
DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in  
advance. Remittances may be made in a Post Office money order,  
United States funds, or Quartermasters', Paymasters', or other drafts,  
which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietors, W. C. &  
F. P. CHURCH. Where none of these can be procured, send the money,  
but always in a registered letter. The registration fee has been reduced  
to fifteen cents, and the present registration system has been found by  
the postal authorities to be virtually an absolute protection against losses  
by mail. All postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever re-  
quested to do so.

GEORGE GORDON MEADE.

THE Army will receive with equal surprise and re-  
gret the announcement that GEORGE G. MEADE,  
the senior Major-General of our service since the  
death of General HALLECK, died of pneumonia at  
his residence in Philadelphia on the evening of Wed-  
nesday, November 6. His illness was a brief one,  
and no report of the dangerous character of the at-  
tack preceded the announcement of its fatal ter-  
mination.

No officer of our Army was better known in or  
out of the service, at home or abroad, than General  
MEADE. His long connection with the chief Army  
of the Union and his intimate association with  
some of the most striking events of our recent history  
have made his name a household word, not only  
in his native land, but wherever the knowledge of  
the events of our great contest had penetrated. And  
however acute professional criticism may seek to  
readjust the historical relations of the chief leaders  
in that war, in popular esteem and current history  
the name of GEORGE G. MEADE will stand as the  
representative of what may be regarded, all things  
being considered, as the most notable of the long se-  
ries of engagements which finally resulted in the  
complete establishment of the American Union. Nor  
will popular superstition fail to take note of the  
fact that the final and most emphatic popular ver-  
dict, in favor of the continuance of the policy which  
has so irrevocably committed this country to the  
control of the ideas which asserted themselves in the  
rebellion, should have been so speedily followed by  
the withdrawal from this stage of existence of one  
who was so intimately identified with the events  
which established that policy.

It is as a conscientious and prudent soldier  
that General MEADE will take rank among  
professional men, rather than as a brilliant military  
leader. His success was the result of a harmonious  
development of his powers by education and expe-  
rience, and he was fortunate beyond some of his  
fellows in being left subject as a soldier to the law  
of natural growth, instead of being stimulated to  
an unripe maturity to soon hasten to decay. He  
advanced steadily from position to position with the  
growth of the popular judgment and national pa-  
tience in reference to military matters, instead of  
being forced so far in advance of it that he must  
inevitably fall a prey to extravagant expectation  
and unreasonable criticism. A cultivated gentleman  
and a fine conversationalist, possessing a rare com-  
mand of the language of exact expression, and a  
mind well stored with varied information, he be-  
longed to a school of officers who elevate the digni-  
ty of the military profession, and who have their  
counterpart in the naval service in men like the late  
Admiral DUPONT and his immediate circle. To de-  
cided prejudices and some marked peculiarities of  
disposition, he united a strong sense of justice which  
formed the solid foundation of a character that com-  
manded confidence and respect if it did not awaken  
enthusiasm.

Graduated from the Military Academy on the 30th  
of June, 1835, No. 19 in a class of fifty-six members,  
GEORGE G. MEADE entered the Army as a brevet,  
second lieutenant in the Third regiment of artillery  
receiving the full rank the same year. He continu-

ed in the Army but a little over a year after his  
graduation, resigning his commission October  
26, 1836, to engage in civil pursuits. In  
1842, on the 14th of May, he again enter-  
ed the military service, this time as Second  
Lieutenant of Topographical Engineers, and was  
sent to Texas, serving with distinction during the  
Mexican War in the battles of Palo Alto and  
Resaca de la Palma, and winning a brevet of first  
lieutenant for gallant conduct in the several con-  
flicts at Monterey on the 21st, 22d, and 23d days of  
September, 1846. He was next employed in topo-  
graphical researches, and during August, 1851, re-  
ceived his full commission as first lieutenant. His  
services were subsequently engaged in the surveys  
of the northern lakes, and in other duties appertain-  
ing to corps of which he was a member. On the 19th  
of May, 1856, he was promoted to the rank of cap-  
tain of Topographical Engineers, which position he  
held when the war broke out, being then stationed in  
the West. He immediately offered to take command  
of a Michigan regiment, but difficulties occurring to  
prevent this, he was ordered to organize the Penn-  
sylvania troops at Washington, receiving the ap-  
pointment of Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and  
being placed in command of the Second Brigade of  
the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, of which General  
McCALL was division commander. With this divi-  
sion he became attached to the Army of the Po-  
tomac, and continued with it uninterruptedly until  
the surrender of LEE. He succeeded to the com-  
mand of the division after the capture of Generals  
McCALL and REYNOLDS, and took command of the  
First Corps when General HOOKER was wounded  
at Antietam. At that battle he lost two horses killed  
under him, and also received a slight wound  
which did not, however, drive him from the field.  
He was more seriously wounded by a ball in the side  
at the previous engagement of White Oak Swamp,  
June 30, 1862. On the return of General HOOKER  
General MEADE again assumed the command of his  
division in the Army under BURNSIDE. After Fred-  
ericksburg he was advanced to the command of a  
Corps, the Fifth, this time with the rank of Major-  
General of Volunteers, to date from November 29,  
1862. After the defeat of HOOKER at Chancellorsville  
MEADE was placed in command of the Army of the  
Potomac, in which he continued to the end. To  
give his military history in full is almost to repeat  
the history of that Army in whose chief engagements  
he bore a conspicuous part from the beginning. At  
the close of the war General MEADE held the rank  
in the Regular Army of Major of Engineers. Dur-  
ing the session of 1863-'64 he received the thanks of  
Congress and was on the 1st of February, 1865, pro-  
moted a Major-General in the Regular Army. In  
the reconstruction of our military divisions after the  
war General MEADE was given the command of the  
Division of the Atlantic, with headquarters at Phil-  
adelphia, where he resided in the house presented to  
his wife by his fellow-citizens, in grateful recogni-  
tion of his eminent services.

He was a native of Cadiz, Spain, where he was born  
under the American flag in 1816, his father, R. W.  
MEADE, then being our consul at that port. Cap-  
tain RICHARD W. MEADE, late an officer of the  
United States Navy, was a brother of the General.  
One of his sons, GEORGE MEADE, is a captain in the  
First Artillery, and a nephew, Commander RICHARD  
W. MEADE, is an officer of our naval service.

WE felicitate the Army and Navy on the fact that  
the Presidential election is over, and on the result  
that has been achieved. No one who had at heart  
the well-being of our national military establish-  
ment could have failed to regard with apprehension  
the prospect of the election of Mr. GREELEY. Hard-  
ly another man in the country could have been  
nominated for the Presidency who was less in sym-  
pathy with the ideas which influence military men.  
Allowing him due credit for his many virtues, and  
unquestionable power as a journalist and an ex-  
pounder of political theories, we yet rejoice, as over  
a peril averted, that Mr. HORACE GREELEY is not to  
be the nominal commander-in-chief of our Army.

General GRANT has reason to be proud of the  
trust reposed in him by so vast a majority of his  
countrymen, and both he and his friends must re-  
gard with high satisfaction the vindication of his  
good name involved in his great triumph. The as-



persions cast upon General GRANT were so coarse and vile, that they reacted against their utterers and aroused the American spirit of fair play. His assailants forgot that the memory of the war was still fresh in the minds of the people, and that no differences of opinion on questions of civil administration, or petty criticisms of personal habits could obliterate from their recollection the glories of Vicksburg and Appomattox. Moreover, rail as his fiercest accusers might, General GRANT has so conducted himself as to win the respect of the country. Among those who voted for him are many who criticize sharply many things in the policy of his Administration, but none, we think, deny to him sincerity of purpose and dignity of character. Re-elected by a popular majority of over 500,000, and with nearly or quite four-fifths of our thirty-seven States declaring in his favor, no President ever had a better opportunity to serve his country than General GRANT has now. As he himself said with manly simplicity, he can benefit in a second term by the errors of the first, and that he will so benefit we firmly believe. Certainly the country will demand of him the strict fulfillment of his promise. The realization of civil service reform, stable government for the South and protection for both whites and blacks, a vigorous and honorable foreign policy, the development of the morale and discipline of the Army and Navy—these are some of the things which the country expects of President GRANT, who now has an opportunity to add to the lustre of a great military fame the glory of a wise and beneficent civil ruler.

A CORRESPONDENT, who does not favor us with his name, raises a question in regard to the statement which appeared in the JOURNAL of October 26, to the effect that the Navy Department has decided "that there is no law or regulation which entitles a line officer of the Navy at any particular time to examination for promotion. When a vacancy has taken place to which an officer would be promoted in regular course, if found qualified, and such officer has performed the sea service required by regulation, he is entitled to examination so far as usage can entitle him, and no further." We can only say that the statement that such a decision had been made by the Navy Department is correct, and that it has been made deliberately by the Navy Department in the conviction that it can be sustained. Our correspondent evidently assumes that the decision is upon the question of promotion by seniority, whereas it is upon a question of claim to examination. It is simply declared that when a vacancy has occurred to which an officer would be promoted "in regular course," if found qualified, etc. "In regular course" implies, in accordance with usage, that the next officer to him who created the vacancy is to fill it, upon certain conditions. The decision is as to the particular time at which an officer is entitled to examination, and this time is decided to be regulated by usage, and to be when an officer has fulfilled certain requirements and performed the sea service prescribed by regulations.

So far as the question of promotion by seniority is concerned, it is claimed that laws and judicial decisions, instead of sustaining such a claim, are against it. It is really by usage alone that an officer claims and generally receives promotion by seniority. It has been decided repeatedly that the Executive cannot be restricted in his selection for appointments given him under the Constitution, any further than by the rejection of the Senate. Recently in the establishment of rules for the civil service, the question was raised as to the right to restrict the Executive to the person recommended by the Examining Board as best qualified for appointment or promotion, and it was decided that such restriction would be unconstitutional. Three names are therefore presented from which to select. Whatever may be thought as to the expediency of disregarding the claims of seniority, the power to select and promote independently of the question of seniority, can, we think, be legally and constitutionally exercised. At times, for instance as in the recent war, the sanction of Congress has been obtained to make promotions on the ground of merit, so that no dissatisfaction might arise, which would otherwise have been the case from such a departure from usage, without such sanction. The power to promote for merit was, nevertheless, claimed.

We state here the ground which is, as we understand, assumed by the Navy Department, but we trust it will not be forgotten by the Department that the *lex non scripta* is in some cases of equal force with the *lex scripta*. By long custom seniority has been established as the rule of promotion, and it will not do to consult mere individual preferences in setting it aside. Neither law nor custom demands the promotion of officers whose record does not justify it, but promotion in the naval service should not be subjected to the chances of individual partiality. An appeal to Congress will be the inevitable result, and demoralization and discontent the bitter fruit of misjudgment in this respect.

GENERAL SARGENT in his oration at the recent meeting of the Society of the Army and Navy of the Gulf, expressed sentiments which we wish could reach and affect our whole people. "The well-being of our Republic," he said, "depends on the conservative interests, the intelligence, the morality, and the defensive power of the arms-bearing majority. Wars must continue for long years yet, and until it is properly announced that Satan is enchained. It is not safe to dispense with the musket behind the law, until it is safe to leave out our spoons. The arms-bearing majority must be behind every moral utterance of the Republic. Gymnastics with a musket do not make a soldier. Discipline, such as only can be taught by service in camps and ships of war, makes an Army and Navy. I devoutly pray that this nation will at last, under a broad view of its power to provide for the common defence, ordain a system of military training, involving at least one year's camp instruction, on the most rigid rule of actual service, for every man in the nation, as a finish to the common-school education."

That theory which most people in the United States seem to indulge, that we are not liable to soon have another war, and that if we do the "patriotism" of the nation will be equal to the emergency, ought long ago to have been dissipated by the experience of our great conflict. No one can forecast the future so surely as to safely predict the time or the occasion of our next appeal to arms, nor is it proved by experience that a republic is exempt from the causes, the passions, the interests, the conflict of ideas, which bring about great wars. Nor is our geographical position such as to ensure us from the danger of embroilment with our neighbors. Canada, Mexico, and Cuba may not to-day menace us, but no one can safely assume that the day will not come when they will so oppose us that honor as well as interest will demand that we protect our rights and achieve our duty as a nation by offensive or defensive war.

But even though the future may not threaten, and peace may promise to be with us for a generation, yet the moral advantage to be derived from it should encourage our government, national and State, to establish a system of military training which would give to every young man the benefit of a careful experience of drill and discipline. Though he may never be called upon to fire a hostile shot, yet the consciousness that he knows how to wield a gun will give the citizen soldier a sense of confidence and security, and the lessons of military discipline and of obedience to authority which he has received will tend to make him a better citizen, and a harder and better developed man.

THE fall musters, parades, inspections, reviews, target-shootings, and other autumnal gatherings of our State militia, are now everywhere ended, and in summing up the results as a whole, one is inclined to wish that much more were habitually made of these annual assemblages for field practice. There is a great difference, in this respect, in different States; but nowhere do we find anything like the earnestness, method, and magnitude of the British or the German autumnal manoeuvres, even so far as concerns their landwehr, volunteers, or militia. It is true that two circumstances render this sort of training in sham battles less necessary to our militia than to the British home forces—first, the immunity of our country from the peril of foreign invasion, and secondly, the recent and very wide-spread experience of almost the whole arms-bearing nation in actual war. Still, on the other hand, if military training be necessary at all, the best modern methods ought to be employed; and it is therefore worth

while to consider whether some approximation could not be made to the English, French, Swiss, and German systems. One objection would be the time and expense required for such work, even on a small scale. Few States would willingly defray the extra cost, and individual purses ought not to be burdened with it. The number of days' service required of the men would also be a serious difficulty. However, railroad transportation might reduce the distances to the rendezvous, or manoeuvres might be modestly confined to a single division of troops. Besides, the time and money expended would hardly be more than are often devoted to summer excursions, parades and frolics, in campaigns over which Bacchus presides rather than Mars, and in which the chief weapon of offence is the pocket pistol.

From time immemorial, our fall musters have partaken too little of the character of soldierly work, and too much of the character of spree and shows. The "October training" and "August muster" and "September sham-fight" of a former generation have left their influence on the present. It was this sort of institution that the Mexican volunteer, in the "Biglow Papers," describes, when he says:

This kind o' rogerin' aint a mite like our October trainin', A chap could clear right out from these, ef't only looked like rainin', An' th' Cunnies, tu, could kiver up their shappoes with bandannas, An' send the insines skootin' to the bar-room with their banners, (Fear o' gettin' on 'em spotted), an' a feller could cry quarter Ef he fired away his ramrod arter tu much rum an' water.

In fact, the most decided "peace man" could never object to the old fashioned "sham-fight" (commonly representing the surrender of CORNWALLIS at Yorktown) as then conducted, at least on the ground of its unholy warlike influence; for even HOSEA BIGLOW, who "hated the sight of a fellow with a musket," yet confessed "there is fun to a Cornwallis." The manner in which these performances used to be conducted, brought them into ill-repute, and of late they have almost wholly gone out of vogue. The modern system of autumn manoeuvres in Prussia, Switzerland, and England, shows that they can be directed to better ends—but the outlay of time and money must be considerable.

THE final order with reference to the adoption of the new uniform, published this week, is accompanied by a description, which departs somewhat from the recommendation as published with General Order No. 76. The General-in-Chief is to content himself with two stars, and the American coat of arms on his epaulets, shoulder-straps, and horse equipments, instead of shining with the glory of four stars of magnificent proportions; and ostrich feathers of funereal color replace those fitted for the marriage feast, which were originally prescribed for his plume. Dark blue cloth is adopted in place of black velvet, for the shoulder knots of staff officers, who are also to wear upon their shoulders the letters of their several corps embroidered in old English. A close-fitting surtout is substituted for the double-breasted overcoat of officers below the grade of general officers. Leather of the same color as the silk is substituted for black leather, in the officers' sword belt. A uniform is also prescribed for military storekeepers and bands. Neither cravats nor stocks are to be worn by enlisted men when on duty. These are all the changes from the report of the Board which we note.

THE completion of the new regulation, staff, and infantry swords has been delayed by unavoidable drawbacks on the part of manufacturers in furnishing the castings. These are made by a new process, under pressure, and, being of real bronze, will prove much stronger than the ordinary brass scabbards, besides retaining a bright appearance from wear when the gilt is rubbed away by use, and not soiling the gloves and belt, or emitting the unpleasant odor of brass. The swords are to cost about \$10, and to have extra nickel-plated scabbard for dress occasions, costing probably \$3 more. The Army will, it is now believed, have the swords ready for delivery by the first of December. Samples have been ere this forwarded to Colonel CRISPIN, at the Army headquarters in New York, where, we presume, they can be inspected.

THE procedure of the United States Board on Breech-loading Small Arms, during the last week has followed its previous routine, the Smoot rifle and the Spanish Remington having been tried in addition to the arms already mentioned.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

## TARGET PRACTICE.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*.

SIR: Will you allow me a space in your valuable journal for a remark on target practice? Wimbledon has long been a butt of English and American humorists, but the complications arising out of the Alabama Treaty have made many Americans question whether England might not find her account in her Wimbledon. He laughs best who laughs last. The 150,000 English volunteers are trained marksmen, so are the 45,000 Canadian volunteers, but beyond the recent formation of the National Rifle Association, nothing has been done toward fitting our own militia to cope with them. Our militia can march well, some of them, and of course they are all heroes, but they cannot shoot straight. It is absurd folly to arm them with rifles until this defect is repaired, for a rifle ill aimed is no more effective than a smooth bore, for it only enables the militiaman to shoot still wider of a more distant mark.

The National Rifle Association has been formed to meet this want, and it deserves every encouragement. The bill passed by the New York Legislature in its behalf, granting a rifle ground for the First and Second divisions of the National Guard, and authorizing the Governor to offer prizes for marksmanship, was perfectly proper and legitimate. The cost will be trivial compared with the result. If we spend money on the militia at all, we ought not to grudge money enough to make it effective. As it is, we spend either too little or too much. If we do not make our militiamen marksmen, the money we spend on them is little better than thrown away. By all means let us have an American Wimbledon. Target practice in the Regular Army is nothing more than a humbug. We have according to orders target practice on the 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month, weather permitting. We are marched to the practice ground by companies, where each man fires three rounds or shots at the target, regardless whether he hits the object aimed at or not. All that is looked for is, "Hurry up, lads, dispose of your three rounds." If the soldier had his regular annual practice of 60 rounds to be fired in classes numbered as follows: 1st, 2d, and 3d class, 20 rounds in each class, allowing 20 rounds to make 15 hits or points to bring the soldier from the 3d to the 2d class, at a distance of from 150 to 300 yards, 20 rounds from 300 to 600, making at this distance 9 hits or points to bring him to the 1st class, which we will term the best marksmen. In the 1st class he should have 20 more rounds to be fired at a distance of from 600 to 900 yards, at which distance the soldier should get 7 hits to pronounce him a regimental marksman. Add to this a practice of judging distances at moving points, and the soldier ought to be able to hit his object at any distance to which his musket or carbine will carry. We have sixty rounds expended now for the soldiers' credit and thirty rounds more for skirmish and volley firing of the troop or company. This, when averaged up, will give the percentage and the number of men set forth. We can at a glance, when we see the report on target practice, say what regiment and company did the best ball firing.

The present system only fools a soldier. When he is getting his sight properly and commences to judge how his musket or carbine fires, his three rounds are exhausted; consequently he will never become a great shot or a marksman. Now all other nations give to the best shots in the company, making allowance for nine. An extra allowance of so much per diem should be allowed those in the first class, above those that remain in the second and third classes, and those in the first class who fail to get seven points or hits. In addition to this, they should, to designate the good shots from the bad, the best in the regiment and in the companies, have issued for wear, 3 1/4 inches from cuff of coat or jacket, gold embroidered muskets, crossed with a star over muskets.

For company marksmen it should be of worsted, same pattern, but no star over. With this we could have the best marksmen of any nation, for the army at present is composed of good material. With the above inducements we could have a good army. Now, for instance, the French minister of war and general government are in such a hurry to make good marksmen of their soldiers that they cannot brook the interruption of the training occasioned by wet weather, and have, according to the *Avenir Militaire*, just adopted a remarkable invention calculated to meet the contingency. It is called the *Tube à tir*, and is described as being a cylinder of rifled steel which may be introduced into the barrel of the ordinary rifle whenever it is desired to reduce its calibre to a toy size. We are assured that by this contrivance it is possible usefully to exercise the troops indoors in target practice.

The French minister of war has directed that each soldier of the line shall be furnished with 200 rounds of cartridge adapted for use with the *tube à tir*. This invention appears to be a very excellent one, and its adoption might well be extended beyond the sheds where the soldiers are to take their target practice in wet weather. If when the Washington Treaty is settled, an understanding could be come to by the nations principally prone to quarrel that in all future wars *tubes à tir* should be served out to the soldiers before going into action, we should do very well, pending the absolute arrival of the Millennium. Of course there need be no diminution of the pomp of war as represented by circumstance of very large cannon and full-sized rifles. To all outward appearance these might remain unchanged, while the pro rata introduction of the patent tube would reduce their killing power to the level of arms wherewith nuts are shot for at a fair. For many years past we

have been increasing the deadliness of engines of war, and excusing ourselves upon the ground that the more fatal war was made for those who indulged in it the fewer would be found to brave its perils. It must be confessed that hitherto the success of our endeavors has not been of a character to preclude us from trying experiments in a precisely opposite direction. Trusting that we may give prizes to our marksmen and rank our soldiers second to none, I am,

FORT LYON, C. T., October 27, 1872.

## GLAD TIDINGS TO THE MOON-BLIND!

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*.

SIR: Science says, "Sleeping with the face exposed to the rays of the moon is by many persons supposed to be productive of blindness. The real danger, however, in such cases is, that the radiations which take place from the eyes under the circumstances may occasion a chill, followed by inflammation." Professor Tyndall, who is a very distinguished and successful Alpine climber, tells us that on one of his mountain trips, when compelled to lie in the moon-light, his face became so chilled that he was forced to cover it with his handkerchief for protection.

Professor Tyndall's remedy of protecting his face against the influence of the rays of the moon reminds me of a remedy recommended for "moon-blindness," by an officer at —, in Texas, viz.: While stationed at —, Texas, a man put his name on his company's sick book, and when "Surgeon's Call" was sounded he presented himself to the doctor for treatment, as he said, "for moon-blindness." The doctor, not having much faith in an eye disease of that character, was naturally at a loss for a remedy for its treatment. So he marked the man for "duty," with the idea that he was "playing off," and that his eye-sight was in no way impaired. But in a few days his company commander called on the doctor at his quarters and said, "Doctor, I have a man in my company who complains of moon-blindness; he is a good man; can't there be something done for him? He says that he has been to see the doctor, but got little, or in fact, no satisfaction. He is one of the best men I have, but on account of his not being able to see at night he is totally worthless as a soldier, especially for guard duty at night."

The doctor was frank in acknowledging his skepticism in regard to the disease in question, at the same time admitting that in case there were an eye affection of that sort he knew of no treatment that would be likely to afford relief. Therefore the officer very respectfully proposed a trial of a remedy that had been highly recommended by an "Old Lady," "south of Mason and Dixon's Line" (that used to be). The doctor was quite willing to hear what the remedy was. (It might have been from selfish motives on the part of the doctor—thinking he might add to his stock of knowledge of the art of healing.) When the remedy was made known the doctor was inclined to laugh at it as doctors usually do at suggestions not made by themselves. But as the remedy was at least a safe one, and as the suggester said, "if it could do no good it would do no harm," the doctor gave his consent and the remedy was prescribed. What do you think it was? It was to apply a piece of raw liver, to each eye on going to bed at night. In a few days the officer reported his success to the doctor. The man had used the remedy and his eyes were as good as ever.

Sometime after this the same officer had charge of a squad of recruits, and while en route to their destination he went into camp near Fort —, where he remained a few days for the purpose of procuring rations and transportation. While there some of his men being sick, he made application to the commanding officer of the post for a medical officer to visit his camp at least once every day, while he remained to examine and prescribe for his men. The doctor above mentioned happened to be on duty at that post at that time, and was designated by the commanding officer, to visit the camp as per request.

One morning while at camp the officer said to the doctor, "do you remember my moon-blind man at —, that was cured by the liver treatment?" The doctor had not forgotten it. "Now," said the officer, "I have a man among my recruits that slept in the moon-light on this trip and the result is that he is totally worthless at night on account of moon-blindness. I prescribed the liver treatment for him and he is now all right. Sergeant, tell Patrick McFlannagan, 2d, to come here; I want to see him." On McFlannagan's appearance, said the officer, "Doctor, this is the man who had moon-blindness a few days ago. How are your eyes now?" "They are all right, sur?" said McFlannagan. "Did you use the liver as I told you?" "Yes, sur?" said McFlannagan. "How did you use the liver?" "I used it as the captain told me to, sur?" "How did he tell you to use it?" "He told me to ate it raw, sur; and I did, sur; and my eyes are as good as ever, sur?"

OLD QUARANTINE.

## APPEARANCE OF NAPOLEON I.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*.

SIR: In reply to "A German," in your *JOURNAL* of the 2d instant, regarding the "Appearance of Napoleon I.," I would beg leave to differ from him as to the "preponderance of evidence" proving Napoleon to have been an ordinary looking, if not a homely man. On the contrary, as far as my short experience extends, all histories, criticisms, and descriptions tend to prove that his face was one of the most remarkable of his day, and spoken of as handsome, noble, and commanding—one that struck all who beheld it. Then too, every engraving, print, or sketch I have ever seen, be they good or bad, tended to prove his a handsome face, for in every one is that attempt to produce it as such. Then too, it is hard to believe that such a man would have had an ordinary or ugly face.

In conclusion, I would quote the words of one of the best, fairest, and most honorable of English writers—

the late Charles Lever—words used in that inimitable book "Charles O'Malley:" "... whose stature somewhat below the middle size, was yet cast in a strong and muscular mould." "... There was something which, at the very moment of my entrance, struck me as uncommon in his air and bearing, so much so that when my eyes had once rested on his pale but placid countenance, his regular, handsome, but somewhat stern features, I totally forgot the presence of the others and looked only at him."

AN AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 4, 1872.

## AN HEROIC DEFENCE.

We take from advance sheets of the December "Galaxy" the following full extracts from General G. A. Custer's graphic account of a famous Indian fight. The conclusion of the article we will give next week:

The winter of 1867-'68 was a period of comparative idleness and quiet, so far as the troops guarding the military posts on the Plains and frontier were concerned. The Indians began their periodical depredations against the frontier settlers and overland emigrants and travelers early in the spring of 1868, and continued then with but little interruption or hindrance from any quarter until late in the summer and fall of that year.

General Sully, an officer of reputation as an Indian fighter, was placed in command of the district of the Upper Arkansas, which embraced the Kansas frontier and those military posts on the central plains most intimately connected with the hostile tribes. General Sully concentrated a portion of the troops of his command, consisting of detachments of the Seventh and Tenth Cavalry and Third Infantry, at points on the Arkansas river, and set on foot various scouting expeditions, but all to no purpose. The Indians continued as usual not only to elude the military forces directed against them, but to keep up their depredations upon the settlers of the frontier.

The mass of the troops being concentrated and employed along the branches of the Upper Arkansas under General Sully, thus leaving the valleys of the Republican, Solomon, and Smoky Hill rivers comparatively without troops, and the valleys of the Upper Republican being, as we have in previous chapters learned, a favorite resort and camping-ground for the hostile tribes of the upper plains, General Sheridan determined that, while devoting full attention to the Kiowas, Comanches, Apaches, Arapahoes, and Southern Cheyennes, to be found south of the Arkansas, he would also keep an eye out for the Sioux, Upper Cheyennes, and Arapahoes, and the "Dog Soldiers," usually infesting the valleys of the Upper Republican and Solomon rivers.

To operate effectually against these bands General Sheridan was without the necessary troops. Congress, however, had authorized the employment of detachments of frontier scouts to be recruited from among the daring spirits always to be met with on the border. It was upon a force raised from this class of our western population that General Sheridan relied for material assistance.

Having decided to employ frontiersmen to assist in punishing the Indians, the next question was the selection of a suitable leader. The choice, most fortunately, fell upon General George A. Forsyth ("Sandy"), then Acting Inspector-General of the Department of Missouri, who, eager to render his country an important service and not loath to share in the danger and excitement attendant upon such an enterprise, set himself energetically to work to raise and equip his command for the field. But little time was required, under Forsyth's stirring zeal, to raise the required number of men. It was wisely decided to limit the number of frontiersmen to fifty. This enabled Forsyth to choose only good men, and the size of the detachment, considering that they were to move without ordinary transportation—in fact were to almost adopt the Indian style of warfare—was as large as could be without being cumbersome. Last but not least, it was to be composed of men who, from their leader down, were intent on accomplishing an important purpose; they were not out on any holiday tour or pleasure excursion. Their object was to find Indians; a difficult matter for a large force to accomplish, because the Indians are the first to discover their presence and take themselves out of the way; whereas with a small or moderate-sized detachment there is some chance, as Forsyth afterwards learned, of finding Indians.

Among all the officers of the army, old or young, no one could have been found better adapted to become the leader of an independent expedition, such as this was proposed to be, than General Forsyth. This is more particularly true considering the experiences which awaited this detachment. I had learned to know him well when we rode together in the Shenandoah valley, sometimes in one direction and sometimes, but rarely, in the other; and afterwards, in the closing struggle around Petersburg and Richmond, when his chief had been told to "press things," General Forsyth, "Sandy" as his comrades familiarly termed him, was an important member of the "press." In fact, one of the best terms to describe him by is irrepressible; for, no matter how defeat or disaster might stare us in the face, and, as I have intimated, cause us to ride "the other" way, "Sandy" always contrived to be of good cheer and to be able to see the coming of a better day. This quality came in good play in the terrible encounter which I am about to describe.

The frontiersmen of the Kansas border, stirred up by numerous massacres committed in their midst by the savages, were only too eager and willing to join in an enterprise which promised to afford them an opportunity to visit just punishment upon their enemies.

Thirty selected men were procured at Fort Harker, Kansas, and twenty more at Fort Hays, sixty miles further west. In four days the command was armed, mounted, and equipped, and at once took the field. Lieutenant F. H. Beecher, of the Third Regular Infantry, a nephew of the distinguished divine of the same name, and one of the ablest and best young officers on the fron-



tier, was second in command: and a surgeon was found in the person of Dr. John S. Movers, of Hays City, Kansas, a most competent man in his profession, and one who had had a large experience during the war of the rebellion as surgeon of one of the volunteer regiments from the State of New York. Sharpe Grover, one of the best guides and scouts the Plains afforded, was the guide of the expedition, while many of the men had at different times served in the regular and volunteer forces; for example, the man selected to perform the duties of First Sergeant of the detachment was Brevet Brigadier-General W. H. H. McCall, United States Volunteers, who commanded a brigade at the time the Confederate forces attempted to break the Federal lines at Fort Hell, in front of Petersburg, in the early spring of 1865, and was breveted for gallantry on that occasion. As a general thing the men composing the party were just the class eminently qualified to encounter the dangers which were soon to confront them. They were brave, active, hardy, and energetic, and, while they required a tight rein held over them, were when properly handled capable of accomplishing about all that any equal number of men could do under the same circumstances.

The party left Fort Hayes on the 29th day of August, 1868, and, under special instructions from Major-General Sheridan, commanding the department, took a northwesterly course, scouting the country to the north of the Saline river, crossed the south fork of the Solomon, Bow creek, north fork of the Solomon, Prairie Dog creek, and then well out toward the Republican river, and, swinging around in the direction of Fort Wallace, made that post on the eighth day from their departure. Nothing was met worthy of notice, but there were frequent indications of large camps of Indians which had evidently been abandoned only a few days or weeks before the arrival of the command.

Upon arriving at Fort Wallace, General Forsyth communicated with General Sheridan and proceeded to recommit his command.

On the morning of September 10, a small war party of Indians attacked a train near Sheridan, a small railroad town some eighty miles beyond Fort Wallace, killed two teamsters and ran off a few cattle. As soon as information of this reached Fort Wallace, Forsyth started with his command for the town of Sheridan, where he took the trail of the Indians and followed it until dark. The next morning it was resumed, until the Indians finding themselves closely pursued, scattered in many directions and the trail became so obscure as to be lost. Determined, however, to find the Indians this time, if they were in the country, he pushed on to Short Nose creek, hoping to find them in that vicinity. Carefully scouting in every direction for the trail and still heading north as far as the Republican river, the command finally struck the trail of a small war party on the south bank of that stream, and followed it up to the forks of that river. Continuing on the trail and crossing to the north bank, Forsyth found the trail growing constantly larger, as various smaller ones entered it from the south and north, and finally it developed into a broad and well-beaten road, along which large droves of cattle and horses had been driven. This trail led up the Arickaree fork of the Republican river, and constant indications of Indians, in the way of moccasins, jerked buffalo meat, and other articles, were found every few miles, but no Indians were seen. On the evening of the eighth day from Fort Wallace, the command halted about five o'clock in the afternoon and went into camp at or near a little island in the river, a mere sand-spit of earth formed by the stream dividing at a little rift of earth that was rather more gravelly than the sand in its immediate vicinity, and coming together again about a hundred yards further down the stream, which just here was about eight feet wide and two or three inches deep.

Encamping upon the bank of the stream at this point—which at that time was supposed by the party to be Delaware creek, but which was afterwards discovered to be Arickaree fork of the Republican river—the command made the usual preparations for passing the night. This point was but a few marches from the scene of Kidder's massacre. Having already been out from Fort Wallace eight days, and not taking wagons with them, their supplies began to run low, although they had been husbanded with great care. During the last three days game had been very scarce, which fact convinced Forsyth and his party that the Indians whose trail they were following had scoured the country and driven off every kind of game by their hunting parties. The following day would see the command out of supplies of all kinds; but feeling assured that he was within striking distance of the Indians, Forsyth determined to push on until he found them, and fight them even if he could not whip them, in order that they might realize that their rendezvous was discovered, and that the Government was at last in earnest when it said that they were to be punished for their depredations on the settlements.

After posting their pickets and partaking of the plainest of suppers, Forsyth's little party disposed of themselves on the ground to sleep, little dreaming who was to sound their reveille in so unceremonious a manner.

At dawn on the following day, September 17, 1868, the guard gave the alarm "Indians." Instantly every man sprang to his feet and, with the true instinct of the frontierman, grasped his rifle with one hand while with the other he seized his lariat, that the Indians might not stampede the horses. Six Indians dashed up toward the party, rattling bells, shaking buffalo robes, and firing their guns. The four pack mules belonging to the party broke away and were last seen galloping over the hills. Three other animals made their escape, as they had only been hobbled, in direct violation of the orders which directed that all the animals of the command should be regularly picketed to a stake or picket-pin, firmly driven into the ground. A few shots caused the Indians to sheer off and disappear in a gallop over the hills. Several of the men started in pursuit, but were instantly ordered to rejoin the command, which was ordered to saddle up with all possible haste, Forsyth feeling satisfied that the attempt to stampede the stock was but the prelude to a general and more determined attack. Scarcely

ly were the saddles thrown on the horses and the girths tightened, when Grover, the guide, placing his hand on Forsyth's shoulder, gave vent to his astonishment as follows: "O heavens, General, look at the Indians!" Well might he be excited. From every direction they dashed toward the band. Over the hills, from the west and north, along the river, on the opposite bank, everywhere and in every direction they made their appearance. Finely mounted, in full war paint, their long scalp locks braided with eagles' feathers, and with all the paraphernalia of a barbarous war party—with wild whoops and exultant shouts, on they came.

There was but one thing to do. Realizing that they had fallen into a trap, Forsyth, who had faced danger too often to hesitate in an emergency, determined that if it came to a Fort Fetterman affair, described in a preceding chapter, he should at least make the enemy bear their share of the loss. He ordered his men to lead their horses to the island, tie them to the few bushes that were growing there in a circle, throw themselves upon the ground in the same form, and make the best fight they could for their lives. In less time than it takes to pen these words, the order was put into execution. Three of the best shots in the party took position in the grass under the bank of the river which covered the north end of the island; the others formed a circle inside of the line of animals, and throwing themselves upon the ground began to reply to the fire of the Indians, which soon became hot and galling in the extreme. Throwing themselves from their horses, the Indians crawled up to within a short distance of the island, and opened a steady and well-directed fire upon the party. Armed with the best quality of guns, many of them having the latest pattern breech-loaders with fixed ammunition (as proof of this many thousand empty shells of Spencer and Henry rifle ammunition were found on the ground occupied by the Indians after the fight), they soon made sad havoc among the men and horses. As it grew lighter, and the Indians could be distinguished, Grover expressed the greatest astonishment at the number of warriors, which he placed at nearly one thousand. Other members of the party estimated them at even a greater number. Forsyth expressed the opinion that there could not be more than four or five hundred, but in this it seems he was mistaken, as some of the Brulés, Sioux, and Cheyennes have since told him that their war party was nearly nine hundred strong, and was composed of Brulés, Sioux, Cheyennes, and Dog Soldiers; furthermore, that they had been watching him for five days previous to their attack, and had called in all the warriors they could get to their assistance. The men of Forsyth's party began covering themselves at once, by using case and pocket knives in the gravelly sand, and soon had thrown up quite a little earth work consisting of detached mounds in the form of a circle. About this time Forsyth was wounded by a Minié ball, which, striking him in the right thigh, ranged upwards, inflicting an exceedingly painful wound. Two of his men had been killed, and a number of others wounded. Leaning over to give directions to some of his men, who were firing too rapidly, and in fact becoming a little too nervous for their own good, Forsyth was again wounded, this time in the left leg, the ball breaking and badly shattering the bone midway between the knee and ankle. About the same time Dr. Movers, the surgeon of the party, who, owing to the hot fire of the Indians, was unable to render surgical aid to his wounded comrades, had seized his trusty rifle and was doing capital service, was hit in the temple by a bullet, and never spoke but one intelligible word again.

Matters were now becoming desperate, and nothing but cool, steady fighting would avail to mend them. The hills surrounding the immediate vicinity of the fight were filled with women and children, who were chanting war songs and filling the air with whoops and yells. The medicine men, a sort of high priests, and older warriors rode around outside of the combatants, being careful to keep out of range, and encouraged their young braves by beating a drum, shouting Indian chants, and using derisive words towards their adversaries, whom they cursed roundly for skulking like wolves, and dared to come out and fight like men.

Meantime the scouts were slowly but surely "counting game," and more than one Indian fell to the rear badly wounded by the rifles of the frontiersmen. Within an hour after the opening of the fight, the Indians were fairly frothing at the mouth with rage at the unexpected resistance they met, while the scouts had now settled down to earnest work, and obeyed to the letter the orders of Forsyth, whose oft reiterated command was, "Fire slowly, aim well, keep yourselves covered, and, above all, don't throw away a single cartridge."

Taken all in all, with a very few exceptions, the men behaved superbly. Obedient to every word of command, cool, plucky, determined, and fully realizing the character of their foes, they were a match for their enemies thus far at every point. About nine o'clock in the morning the last horse belonging to the scouts was killed, and one of the red skins was heard to exclaim in tolerably good English, "There goes the last damned horse anyhow;" a proof that some of the savages had at some time been intimate with the whites.

Shortly after nine o'clock a portion of the Indians began to form in a ravine just below the foot of the island, and soon about one hundred and twenty Dog Soldiers, the "banditti of the Plains," supported by some three hundred or more other mounted men, made their appearance, drawn up just beyond rifle shot below the island, and headed by the famous chief "Roman Nose;" prepared to charge the scouts. Superbly mounted, almost naked, although in full war dress, and painted in the most hideous manner, with their rifles in their hands, and formed with a front of about sixty men, they awaited the signal of their chief to charge, with apparently the greatest confidence. Roman Nose addressed a few words to the mounted warriors, and almost immediately afterward the dismounted Indians surrounding the island poured a perfect shower of bullets into the midst of Forsyth's little party. Realizing that a crisis was at hand, and hot work was before him, Forsyth told his

men to reload every rifle and to take and load the rifles of the killed and wounded of the party, and not to fire a shot until ordered to do so.

For a few moments the galling fire of the Indians rendered it impossible for any of the scouts to raise or expose any part of their persons. This was precisely the effect which the Indians desired to produce by the fire of their riflemen. It was this that the mounted warriors, under the leadership of Roman Nose, were waiting for. The Indians had planned their assault in a manner very similar to that usually adopted by civilized troops in assailing a fortified place. The fire of the Indian riflemen preformed the part of the artillery on such occasions, in silencing the fire of the besieged and preparing the way for the assaulting column.

Seeing that the little garrison was stunned by the heavy fire of the dismounted Indians, and rightly judging that now, if ever, was the proper time to charge them, Roman Nose and his band of mounted warriors, with a wild, ringing war whoop, echoed by the women and children on the hills, started forward. On they came, presenting even to the brave men awaiting the charge a most superb sight. Brandishing their guns, echoing back the cries of encouragement of their women and children on the surrounding hills, and confident of victory, they rode bravely and recklessly to the assault. Soon they were within the range of the rifles of their friends, and of course the dismounted Indians had to slacken their fire for fear of hitting their own warriors. This was the opportunity for the scouts, and they were not slow to seize it. "Now," shouted Forsyth "Now," echoed Beecher, McCall, and Grover; and the scouts, springing to their knees, and casting their eyes coolly along the barrels of their rifles, opened on the advancing savages as deadly a fire as the same number of men ever yet sent forth from an equal number of rifles. Unchecked, undaunted, on dashed the warriors; steadily rang the clear, sharp reports of the rifles of the frontiersmen. Roman Nose, the chief, is seen to fall dead from his horse, then Medicine Man is killed, and for an instant the column of braves, now within ten feet of the scouts, hesitates—falters. A ringing cheer from the scouts, who perceive the effect of their well-directed fire, and the Indians begin to break and scatter in every direction, unwilling to rush to a hand-to-hand struggle with the men who, although outnumbered, yet knew how to make such effective use of their rifles. A few more shots from the frontiersmen and the Indians are forced back beyond range, and their first attack ends in defeat. Forsyth turns to Grover anxiously and inquires, "Can they do better than that, Grover?" "I have been on the Plains, General, since a boy, and never saw such a charge as that before. I think they have done their level best," was the reply. "All right," responds "Sandy"; "then we are good for them."

So close did the advanced warriors of the attacking column come in the charge, that several of their dead bodies now lay within a few feet of the intrenchments. The scouts had also suffered a heavy loss in this attack. The greatest and most irreparable was that of Lieutenant Beecher, who was mortally wounded, and died at sunset of that day. He was one of the most reliable and efficient officers doing duty on the Plains. Modest, energetic, and ambitious in his profession, had he lived he would undoubtedly have had a brilliant future before him; and should opportunity such as is offered by a great war ever have occurred, Lieutenant Beecher would have without doubt achieved great distinction.

(To be continued.)

## SHELTER FOR OUR FLEETS.

PROF. Henry Mitchell, in charge of the Department of Physical Hydrography, U. S. Coast Survey, has lately presented a report to the Superintendent, Prof. Peirce, concerning Vineyard Haven, formerly called Holmes' Hole, its present condition, and its character as a port of refuge. The interest of the report does not lie so much in the specific subject named in the title—although even this has an important bearing upon the future of our trade with the eastern States—as in the general discussion which it opens upon our commercial advantages along the seaboard. After describing the condition of Vineyard Haven and its merits and defects, especially as compared with Provincetown, which is Mr. Mitchell's type of perfection as a harbor of refuge, a comparison of the principal harbors and roadsteads on our coast is made, and their relative capacity, carefully computed, is set forth in a series of tables.

In calculating how many vessels a harbor will accommodate three classes must be provided for—first-rate men-of-war, merchant ships, and miscellaneous merchant vessels. On the authority of Rear-Admiral Davis, Mr. Mitchell states the "swing-room" of a man-of-war to be 32 acres. "A vessel properly moored in a tideway occupies, in fair weather, but little more space than that in which she can swing freely. But, in order that she may ride in perfect security at all times, she ought to have room enough to enable her to veer out the whole length of the cable, in bad weather, in any direction from which the wind may come." The standard cable's length is 120 fathoms—700 feet. Allowing for the portion which cannot be paid out, Mr. Mitchell assumes a radius of 631 feet. It is premised that a man-of-war requires an entrance depth of at least 23 feet at low water, and all other merchant vessels 18 feet. With these data, Mr. Mitchell plots 13 first-rate men-of-war riding at storm anchors in the basin of Provincetown; of merchant ships requiring at least 18 feet of water and 310 feet radius of swing-room, 85; of miscellaneous merchant vessels, with average radius 190 feet, 246. Fishing vessels are not made the subject of calculation, but there have been actually seen 400 of such vessels at anchor in Provincetown at the same time. In a harbor of refuge there is advantage in a clean strand, where vessels having lost their ground tackle may be beached without danger, and where small vessels may be laid bare by the tide to undergo repairs. Provincetown harbor possesses this advantage.



At Vineyard Haven (Holmes's Hole), only three first-rate men-of-war can be accommodated in the anchorage, and these must occupy the most exposed situations. Sixty merchant ships can now find anchorage in the anchorage, against 56 in 1845. Of miscellaneous merchant vessels comfortably accommodated, the number is 174. The dragging and fouling of ships in this anchorage are incidents exceedingly frequent. Vessels have had their masts cut away to prevent dragging. The largest number of vessels driven on shore in a single storm is stated to be 16. The annual report of the Marine Agency of the Associated Press shows that the number of vessels which in a year betake themselves to the familiar roadstead in time of peril is as follows: Steamers, 52; ships and barks, 83; brigs, 627; schooners, 6,350; whalers, 14; yachts, 25; sloops, 8; total, 7,159; of which 410 were foreign, mostly British. Fishing vessels are not included in this list, but may be set down at 150 in the spring. Exclusive of the fishermen, the number of persons on the vessels may be set down at over 70,000.

The comparison between New York and Boston harbors is quite interesting. One is hardly prepared to hear of the great difference between them in capacity. Taking the roads and basins which make up Boston harbor, Mr. Mitchell calculates the capacity as follows for any of the three classes of vessels before mentioned:

	Men-of-war.	Merchant ships.	Miscellaneous merchant vessels.
Nantucket Roads.....	36	241	473
George's Roads.....	4	78	231
Hull Basin.....	12	106	376
President's Roads.....	21	191	563
City Basin.....	1	56	184
Total for Boston.....	74	672	1,827

Coming to New York we have:

	Men-of-war.	Merchant ships.	Miscellaneous merchant vessels.
N. Y. Lower Bay.....	260	2,324	6,740
N. Y. Upper Bay.....	307	1,106	4,225
Total for N. Y.....	567	3,730	10,965

Mr. Mitchell makes some observations on the merits of the two ports, which are of interest. He says:

The amounts of anchorage room do not by themselves furnish true measures of the comparative values of different ports. Aside from any question of geographical position or particular relations to interior water courses, the harbors of New York and Boston, fairly compared, seem very nearly equal naturally, notwithstanding that the former has more than five times the anchorage room of the latter. Boston harbor has more than enough anchorage room, and, since it is divided into basins by high islands and promontories, it furnishes perfect shelter from wind and sea. It, moreover, has no outer bar, but offers grand channel ways from the open sea to the sheltered roadstead; and it has no strong currents to render the manœuvring of vessels difficult, or the movements of ice fields dangerous. In these respects it is superior to New York. When, however, we come to compare the commercial basins of the two ports, the upper harbor of Boston sinks almost to insignificance alongside that of New York. Originally the territory now covered by the City of Boston had more available water front, in proportion to area, than New York, and the relative positions of the several basins could not have been more happily arranged for commercial uses. But the land transportation stole a march, for a while, on the maritime commerce, and with hasty steps threw bridges over the channels, shutting out from free access the best water front of the city; so that now large sums of money are necessary to create and develop new frontages, and to enlarge and preserve the small basin that remains unobstructed by bridges, etc. Within the limit of a circle of 2.93 nautical miles radius from the State House in Boston, the natural frontage, which could have been made available, is 20 linear miles, to over one-half of which there is no longer free access. A circle of the same radius, with its centre in New York city, and its circumference passing through Jersey City, Brooklyn, and Williamsburg, includes 14½ miles of nautical frontage, all of which remains free.

Having no recent survey before me, I cannot state the total amount of improved frontage in the upper harbor of New York, but it does not fall short of 20 miles; while the improved frontage in Boston, to which there is free access, is only 4½ miles. The Massachusetts Board of Harbor Commissioners has, however, taken the initiatory steps for greatly augmenting the wharf-room, and sent a memorial to the city of Boston asking its co-operation.

Gardiner's Bay, with its perfectly sheltered tributary basins, is perhaps the best harbor in the world. It offers every qualification for a port of refuge. Under the lee of the great natural mole, from which the bay takes its name, or in the tranquil basins around Shelter Island, a Spanish Armada might find room enough to ride out a gale in peace. The number of vessels of the several sorts this bay would hold Mr. Mitchell computes as follows: Men-of-war, 1,041; merchant ships, 4,935; miscellaneous merchant vessels, 13,098. A comparison with the computation for New York or Boston will show its great superior capacity as an anchorage. Accompanying the report are a novel set of diagrams, illustrating the comparative merits of different ports, and a particular method of presenting the exposures of anchorages, suggested by Prof. Peirce, the Superintendent of the Survey, who has taken an intimate part in this study of such great national importance.

#### LETTERS IN THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the New York Post-office on the dates given. These letters are retained in the New York Office for one month from date, after which they are sent to the Dead-Letter Office, Washington:

NOVEMBER 1.	
Ahl, T. J., Colonel.	Motta, T., General.
Burnett, W. B., General.	Reasing, W., Captain.
Jarvis, W. J., Captain.	Spinola, F. B., General.
NOVEMBER 5.	
Anderson, G. W.,	Thornton, P. H., Captain.
Cook, General.	Tarnato, Captain.

## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

### FIRST AND SECOND DIVISION MUSTER FOR 1872.

As has been the custom of the JOURNAL for some years past, we append in tabular form a complete compendium of the inspection and muster returns of the various organizations of the most important portion of the National Guard of New York State. By glancing at these returns, it will be observed that but few commands have more than sustained their relative numerical strength of last year, or exhibit any increase. Several commands, particularly in the Second division, show commendable gain, and that, too, among the very regiments that paraded for inspection by daylight. There is scarcely an instance in either the Second, Third, or Fifth brigade, the greater portions of which were inspected by gaslight, where any real increase in numerical strength is exhibited. We can also vouch, moreover, that among all these commands scarcely any have shown any improvement in drill or discipline. In fact, from what we have witnessed during these night inspections, we have come to the conclusion that "gaslight inspections" are not only farcical to the last degree, but actually demoralizing, the troops losing interest, and not infrequently overriding the authority of their officers. Moreover, is it natural to expect troops to perform well any military movement in a cramped and overcrowded room? In our opinion, the entire suspension of the ceremony preceding the inspection, or even the muster, is the most advisable plan to adopt on these semi-military occasions. With these remarks we give the exhibit of the muster of these two divisions:

FIRST DIVISION.			
First Brigade.			
	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Twelfth Infantry.....	1871 379 1872 326	113 156	492 482
Loss.....	53	Loss... 10	
Twenty-second Infantry.....	1871 487 1872 457	128 122	615 579
Loss.....	30	Loss... 26	
Sixty-ninth Infantry.....	1871 331 1872 308	276 234	607 532
Loss.....	23	Loss... 45	
Seventy-first Infantry.....	1871 439 1872 381	154 174	593 555
Loss.....	58	Loss... 66	
Seventy-ninth (Bat.) Inf'y.....	1871 321 1872 309	88 146	409 544
Loss.....	12	Loss... 52	
Second Brigade.			
Fifth Infantry.....	1871 439 1872 691	142 92	581 783
Loss.....	95	Loss... 202	
Sixth Infantry.....	1871 420 1872 325	185 241	605 566
Loss.....	95	Loss... 39	
Eleventh Infantry.....	1871 466 1872 433	108 105	574 538
Loss.....	33	Loss... 36	
Eighty-fourth Infantry.....	1871 318 1872 323	85 125	403 448
Loss.....	5	Loss... 45	
Ninety-sixth Infantry.....	1871 316 1872 390	136 72	452 462
Loss.....	74	Loss... 10	
Third Cavalry.....	1871 320 1872 334	138 106	458 440
Loss.....	14	Loss... 18	
Third Brigade.			
First Infantry.....	1871 281 1872 281	118 137	399 418
Loss.....	755	Loss... 19	
Seventh Infantry.....	1871 780 1872 780	151 112	931 892
Loss.....	25	Loss... 14	
Eighth Infantry.....	1871 357 1872 410	124 124	481 534
Loss.....	53	Loss... 83	
Ninth Infantry.....	1871 722 1872 501	63 119	785 620
Loss.....	221	Loss... 165	
Fifty-fifth Infantry.....	1871 373 1872 345	113 110	486 438
Loss.....	26	Loss... 30	
First Troop, Wash'tn Grays.....	1871 42 1872 56	8 6	50 62
Loss.....	6	Loss... 12	
SEPARATE DETACHMENTS, FIRST DIVISION.			
Howitzer Battery C.....	1871 71 1872 48	20 18	91 66
Loss.....	23	Loss... 25	
Howitzer Battery G.....	1871 28 1872 22	21 30	49 52
Loss.....	6	Loss... 3	
Mounted Battery B.....	1871 78 1872 84	8 2	86 86
Loss.....	6	Loss... 102	
Mounted Battery K.....	1871 90 1872 87	12 11	102 98
Loss.....	3	Loss... 4	
Klein Troop.....	1871 30 1872 30	19 Returns not received.	49
SECOND DIVISION.			
Fifth Brigade.			
Thirteenth Infantry.....	1871 432 1872 410	73 61	505 471
No band present.	Loss... 22	Loss... 34	
Fourteenth Infantry.....	1871 186 1872 230	282 153	468 382
No band present.	Gain... 44	Loss... 56	

Twenty-eighth (Bat.) Inf'y.....	1871 218 1872 329	41 17	259 246
Gain.....	111	Gain... 87	
Fifteenth (Battalion) Inf'y.....	1871 91 1872 102	39 25	130 190
Gain.....	71	Gain... 60	
Separate Troop.....	1871 88 1872 88	14 Returns not received.	102
Eleventh Brigade.			
Twenty-third Infantry.....	1871 401 1872 460	101 99	502 559
Gain.....	59	Gain... 57	
Thirty-second Infantry.....	1871 341 1872 326	57 59	398 385
Loss.....	15	Loss... 13	
Forty-seventh Infantry.....	1871 358 1872 356	53 104	409 500
Gain.....	40	Gain... 91	
Howitzer Battery.....	1871 26 1872 36	23 11	59 47
Separate Troop Cavalry.....	1871 55 1872 53	13 12	68 65
Loss.....	2	Loss... 1	
DETACHMENTS, SECOND DIVISION.			
Separate Troop Cavalry.....	1871 60 1872 76	29 10	89 95
Gain.....	4	Gain... 6	
Mounted Battery A.....	1871 40 1872 45	18 14	58 59
Gain.....	5	Gain... 1	
Mounted Battery B.....	1871 50 1872 66	13 5	63 71
Gain.....	16	Gain... 8	
RECAPITULATION.			
First Division.			
	Present.	Absent.	Total.
First Brigade.....	1871 2094 1872 2083	962 938	3056 3071
Loss.....	11	Gain... 15	
Second Brigade.....	1871 2279 1872 2496	794 741	3073 3237
Gain.....	217	Gain... 164	
Third Brigade.....	1871 2530 1872 2374	577 608	3107 2992
Loss.....	166	Loss... 125	
Detachments.....	1871 241 1872 241	61	302
Total (exclusive of division detachments).....	1871 6903 1872 7194	2333 2398	9236 9592
Gain.....	291	Gain... 356	
SECOND DIVISION.			
Fifth Brigade.....	1871 1046 1872 1131	421 258	1467 1389
Gain.....	85	Loss... 78	
Eleventh Brigade.....	1871 1189 1872 1271	249 285	1438 1556
Gain.....	82	Gain... 118	
Detachments.....	1871 150 1872 167	65 58	215 225
Total (exclusive of division detachments).....	1871 2235 1872 2402	670 543	2905 2945
Gain.....	167	Gain... 40	

The above figures are in almost every instance from official source, and therefore reliable. Last year every brigade, except the Second, exhibited an active and aggregate gain, but this year the First brigade falls off largely in the aggregate, and shows a loss of 11 actively, when last year it gained 131. The Second brigade, which last year showed an active loss of 115 and in the aggregate 96, this year, by the aid of the Fifth regiment and its civilian commander, exhibits a handsome gain. The Third brigade, despite the cover of night, loses about the number it gained last year—the loss of its civilian regimental commander being the cause. So that in the end it has gained nothing numerically, and remains in its old position. The Fifth brigade shows a large active increase over last year; while the Eleventh brigade exhibits a falling off of 165 in its active gain, as compared with last year, and 32 in the aggregate. The First division for 1872, mustered (exclusive of the Klein Troop) 7,435 active and 9,894 aggregate; the Second division 2,592 active and 3,170 aggregate, making over 10,000 well-armed troops right in the heart of the city ready at an hour's notice for any emergency.

SIXTH INFANTRY.—The inspections in this vicinity were closed on Thursday evening of last week by the annual muster of this command, Colonel Sterry commanding. The Sixth, as the appended returns indicate, has not exhibited its accustomed activity during the past year, nor did this inspection really show any great improvement generally in the drill and discipline of the regiment. The regiment, we fear, has stood still, and when an organization gradually settles into a state of inactivity something must be done to stimulate it, or else sure decline takes place. The downfall of Tammany Ring had a more or less depressing influence on the regiment, for through the influence of that faction this regiment, like many other commands, obtained palatial quarters, as compared with those occupied in the old Centre street market. Tammany Hall, despite its location and extent and careful fitting up, was not suitable for armory purposes, and an extravagant waste of money is involved in its enormous rental. The regiment gained numerically largely, however, by the change, and under the good management of the commandant began to aspire to a high place among the regiments of the division. Ingenious plans for improving the condition of the regiment were introduced, but, as far as we can ascertain, never carried into effect with the result anticipated. Colonel Sterry, very naturally, after using his time, money, and exertions, with little result, began to show signs of loss of interest, particularly when he found a failure on the part of the officers to properly support him in his efforts to improve the regiment.



crease the strength, drill, and discipline of the regiment. He has had inadequate support in the field for some time past, and the military knowledge displayed by the major of the regiment at the inspection last week is only a fair sample. Any field officer who prevents himself before a regiment, and to conduct a simple review finds it necessary to fall back on the superior knowledge and dictation of his superior officer, should resign immediately, he having, by his ignorance of military matter, disgraced not only himself but the regiment to which he is attached. It is unnecessary for us to make matters worse by detailing these blunders, but with all respect for the officer referred to we would suggest that for the good of the service he lose no time in forwarding his resignation. It is high time the National Guard rid itself of its incompetent officers; but as long as examining boards fail to be instituted in accordance with the law, or, being instituted, fail to do their duty, just so long will we have officers ignorant of their duties receiving commissions. With these remarks we submit the result of the muster of the Sixth:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff.....	5	2	7
Non-commissioned staff.....	7	—	7
Band.....	24	6	30
Company A.....	31	28	59
Company B.....	30	33	63
Company C.....	29	10	39
Company D.....	49	29	78
Company E.....	24	34	58
Company F.....	30	17	47
Company H.....	57	16	73
Company I.....	32	31	63
Company K.....	7	35	42
Total.....	325	241	566

In 1871 the regiment mustered 420 present, 185 absent, 605 total.

**FIRST DIVISION.**—In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 534, General Regulations, all general and field officers, the division staff, chiefs of staff, and inspectors of brigades are directed to meet for theoretical instruction at division headquarters on Tuesday, November 12, at 8 p. m.

**MILITARY MARKSMANSHIP.**—The effort of the National Rifle Association to introduce in the militia of the country systematic target practice is gradually having its results, and has even reached the Pacific slope, as the following extract from an article on the above subject in the *San Francisco Sunday Chronicle* amply indicates:

No subject has aroused the attention of the militia of the Eastern States recently more keenly than that of the necessity of acquiring some degree of proficiency in marksmanship. With the advent of a superior breech-loading arm, this was to be expected, though the marvellous achievements of the English volunteers at Wimbledon of late years had already awakened considerable interest in the matter. New Jersey was the first State in the Union to establish a regular annual military competitive rifle match, and to Major-General Runyon are the militia of that State indebted for this important reform. New York was quick to follow suit, and the organization of a National Rifle Association in the metropolis a year ago was one of the first fruits of the awakening of public interest in the movement. This association, composed of prominent army and militia officers, was incorporated last winter under an act of the New York Legislature, and an appropriation of \$30,000 was made at the same time in aid of the objects of the association. The Governor of the State was authorized, in addition, to offer for annual competition valuable money prizes to the best shooting regiment, brigade, and division in the National Guard.

The association, during the summer, purchased and fitted up with iron targets one hundred acres of land at Creedmore, Long Island, to be used as a rifle range. The grounds are of easy access, being within twelve miles of the city, and thither ambitious volunteers can repair during leisure moments for practice with ball-cartridge, and at stated days, for their competitive matches. Upon payment of a small sum, which goes to defray the necessary working expenses of the organization, regiments and battalions are admitted to membership. The association, in pursuit of its object, proposes to hold an annual rifle match, similar to that which has made the English Wimbledon meeting famous, offering valuable prizes as an incentive to competitors.

It is principally in the system, however, under which instruction in marksmanship is to be hereafter conducted, where the immeasurable benefits to be derived from this movement are to be found. The old circular target of concentric lines has been abandoned, and large square targets substituted in its stead. The string measurement has been discarded for a decidedly attractive method of averaging the results of a shot by crediting the marksman with a certain number of points, according to the portion of the target hit. Experience has shown that while the concentric rings do geometrical justice to the rifleman's skill, they fail to awaken his interest in the contest, and, further, afford him no aid in correcting his bad shooting. With a larger surface presented to his aim, and when all hits are signalled immediately after the flash of his rifle, as in the new practice, he is insensibly taught to become a better marksman.

**SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION.**—Major John B. Fellows, judge-advocate, has been detailed for duty as assistant adjutant-general, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Jerry Smith, on leave of absence. The Examining Board, established by General Orders No. 1, current series, from brigade headquarters, is dissolved. The following officers are designated as a board of examiners for this brigade: Colonel Frank W. Sterry, Sixth regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. Mitchell, Eighty-fourth regiment; Major Jacob Beyer, Third regiment Cavalry. First Lieutenant Burton Drew, aide-de-camp, is detailed as recorder of the board. The board is ordered to convene for organization at the Second brigade headquarters on November 13, at 8 p. m. General Orders announce that hereafter all persons elected to commissions in this command will be required to produce a certificate as to their qualifications and fitness to fill the offices to which they have been elected from the brigade examining board before the approval of such election can be obtained from the brigade commander. Special Orders No. 57 approve the pro-

ceedings of the regimental court-martial of the Sixth regiment, Major Fischer, president. In reviewing the proceedings, the General censures the president of the court for allowing "great excitement and disorder to prevail throughout the court room," as per report of the major, and states that officers presiding at courts-martial cannot be too careful in maintaining order, disposing of delinquents, etc., and upholding the honor and dignity of the court. The order states that in this case Major Fischer shows a laxity which ill becomes an officer of his position.

**NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.**—The thirteenth regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association was held on Tuesday afternoon, at 194 Broadway, Colonel Church in the chair. On motion General George H. Sharpe was elected a life member of the Association. The members of Company A, Twenty-third regiment, Captain Van Ingen, were also elected to membership. The secretary reported that a satisfactory arrangement had been made with the Central Railroad for the completion of the construction of the embankments on the range at Creedmore, which will be in one continuous line (without the intervals as first proposed) running 150 yards, and being twenty-five feet high, 80 feet at the base, about one-half of which is now complete.

The Board decided that in consequence of the advanced season and the inconvenience which would be caused to workmen now engaged on the range no opening tournament was to be held this fall. After reading a letter received from General Wm. F. Rodgers, commanding Thirty-first brigade, headquarters at Buffalo, N. Y., asking information regarding the formation of sub-associations, which matter was referred to the secretary, the meeting adjourned.

**SEVENTY-FIRST INFANTRY.**—An inspection of uniforms, both full-dress and fatigue, has been ordered in this command. Company commanders will be required to have all uniforms in their company rooms on the evening designated by the inspector. The returns will embrace the number from and since the consolidation, and their present condition. Captains Webber and Turner are ordered to act as inspectors, and report to headquarters on or before November 15. Company commanders are ordered to instruct their men thoroughly and minutely in all the details as laid down in the schools of the soldier and company. The drills, until further orders, to be without the piece. Officers are directed to wear the sword when on duty. The members of the regiment are notified in orders that all time consumed in furloughs will be deducted from the term of service, and that no discharges will be granted unless a proper rate of service has been performed. Company commanders are directed to send a statement of duty when application is made for discharges. Lieutenant-Colonel Lockwood and Captains DesMarais and Turner have been appointed a Regimental Examining Board. The following appointments have been made: Sergeant David Graham, commissary sergeant; A. W. Holbrook, right general guide; and Edwin Phillips, left general guide.

**TWELFTH INFANTRY.**—The following detachments of this regiment are ordered to parade for instruction in chasseur uniform (with leggings) at the regimental armory: Companies A, B, C, F, and H, on Monday evenings, November 11 and 25; Companies D, G, and K, on Wednesday evenings, November 13 and 27; Companies B, E, and I, on Thursday evenings, November 14 and 28. Assembly at 8:15 o'clock p. m. These drills will be under the supervision of the field officers. The non-commissioned staff, general guides and company sergeants will assemble at the armory for instruction, equipped as above, on Tuesday evenings, November 19 and 26, at 8 o'clock p. m. The drum-major will detail one drummer to report on each occasion.

**THE SEVENTH'S VETERANS.**—THE UNIFORM QUESTION.—The Veteran Association of the National Guard (Seventh regiment), held a meeting at the armory of the Seventh regiment, on Wednesday evening, 30th ult., at which General Lefferts presided, and a fair representation of the members were present. The chairman reported that in conformity with a resolution adopted at the June meeting he had called a committee of five members from each company to consider the matter of forming a uniform corps in the Association, and they had adopted the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That measures be taken at once to form a "Military Corps" in connection with the present organization.

*Resolved*, That the name by which the proposed organization shall be known, is the "Veteran Guard of the Seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G."

*Resolved*, That a committee composed of five members from each company be appointed to procure the signatures of such as are willing to join said corps, and report to the secretary by the 1st day of August next, or sooner should the list contain one hundred names, when a meeting will be called by the chairman, and committees will be selected to complete the organization.

*Resolved*, That the cost of uniform and equipments complete shall not exceed the sum of one hundred dollars.

The report having been accepted the chairman made a stirring address stating that over one hundred names had already been enrolled, and that he had every reason to believe that the battalion could be started with at least two hundred members, and called upon those present to sign the roll, after which a list of about thirty additional names was handed to the Secretary. The "Veteran Guard" roll contains the names of some of our most prominent citizens and veterans, many of whom boast of over thirty years' service in the Seventh and old Twenty-seventh regiment, and among these may be mentioned Generals Charles Roome and M. Lefferts, Colonels H. C. Shumway, W. H. Riblet, Abraham Danike,

Harmon D. Hull, C. G. Colgate, Lieutenant-Colonels Wm. A. Pond, James Price, E. M. Crawford, Captains Geo. W. Smith, Cyrus H. Loutrel, Philletus Holt, W. H. Watts, Quartermaster A. Kemp, Surgeon T. M. Cheeseman.

At the meeting a resolution was passed directing the adjutant to issue a circular, inviting all members who have not signified their intention to join the "Uniformed Corps" to send their names to him as early as practicable, and to be present at a meeting for organization, to be called by the chairman two weeks from this date. The meeting then adjourned. The circular, referred to in the above resolution is now being circulated, and we trust the "Old Boys" will come forward and make the "Veteran Guard of the Seventh" (as it should from the material in the Veteran Association which now numbers nearly 900 members), the leading uniformed veteran corps of the country; and its parades will be looked for with as much interest by our citizens as those of the "Ancient and Honorable" of Boston.

A meeting of the enrolled members will be held on Thursday, November 14, at 8 o'clock p. m., at the armory of the Seventh regiment, at which time committees on permanent organization, style of uniform, etc., will be appointed.

**THE APPOINTMENT V. THE ELECTION OF FIRST SERGEANTS.**

—At an election held in the tenth (K) Company, Seventh regiment, on Friday evening, Nov. 1, Second Lieutenant Lentilhon was promoted first lieutenant, vice Houghton resigned, and First Sergeant Bacon was elected second lieutenant vice Lentilhon, promoted. On the same evening private Scrymser was elected corporal. The vacancy for first sergeant was not filled, the captain claiming the right to appoint him in accordance with section 16, General Orders No. 18, issued by order of the Commander-in-Chief July 29, 1868, and the company claiming the right to elect, according to sections 91 and 92, of the military code of 1870, which are similar in effect to sections 78 and 79 of the code of 1866. But the fact is, sections 306 and 310 of the code of 1866, and sections 251 and 252 of the code of 1870 authorize the Commander-in-Chief to establish rules and regulations for the government of the militia, as he may deem expedient. The captain therefore appointed the senior sergeant to the position of first sergeant, but the latter peremptorily refused to act, therefore he was requested by the captain to immediately apply for his discharge, he having served the full term required by law. In relation to the subject of the power of the captain to appoint the first sergeant, we can only say that we have always contended he had the power, under the above sections of the code and orders from general headquarters. The position of first sergeant of a company is analogous to that of an adjutant of a regiment or a chief of staff, and therefore in a common sense view it should be by appointment. In this instance we understand, feelings of the most amicable character existed between the captain and the candidate for first sergeant. Under ordinary circumstances the captain would not have interfered in the matter of his election, but it seems the sergeant, by reason of habitual absence during at least two months of the drill season, had really forfeited any right to the position. Moreover, during this time the duties would have devolved upon the next ranking sergeant, who, in this instance, as an advocate of the first sergeant's election, declined service; so the next sergeant in rank was appointed, who reluctantly accepted. Colonel Clark presided at the election of the commissioned officers, and at the conclusion of the election and after the "little breeze" had somewhat subsided, the company, by invitation of the newly elected officers, adjourned for a "social time." During the festive scene, Lieutenant Lentilhon was presented by the members with a sabre of an elaborate and elegant character. Both sides, we learn, have referred this matter to Adjutant-General Townsend for his decision.

**THE LOUISIANA MILITIA.**—A prominent officer of the militia of the State of Louisiana, recently on a military tour of investigation in New York city, thus writes regarding the last New York First division parade and a recent military display in New Orleans: "I arrived home from my trip north on Saturday, the 19th ultimo. I remained in New York to see the parade of the First division N. G. S. N. Y., which I considered a splendid display. I have often wished I could get the same spirit instilled into the young men here as seems to prevail in New York and other Northern cities. We could then get up some fine military organizations here; but the young men in this city (New Orleans) don't seem to take the proper interest in the organizations to which they belong. Last Friday afternoon we had quite a fine display here, the occasion being the first parade of the Louisiana Grays, a new company, officered by Captain F. O. Minor, First Lieutenant Ed. Belknap, and Second Lieutenant J. H. Behan. The uniforms of the officers are like those of the Forty-seventh regiment of Brooklyn, N. Y., and the non-commissioned officers and privates like the Seventh New York. They paraded about fifty men, and made a splendid appearance. The First regiment Louisiana Field Artillery, parading as infantry, commanded by Colonel Wm. J. Behan, and the City Guards, commanded by Captain Harry Street, performed escort duty for the Grays. The three commands looked magnificent in their gay and handsome uniforms, and were admired by hosts of friends along the line of march. After the parade the Grays and their escort spent the evening in social enjoyment, adjourning at a late hour of the night. The uniform of the City Guard is a double-breasted frock coat of dark blue cloth, trimmed on the sleeves and collar with gold lace, the same as the Seventh New York. Epaulettes for officers, of gold bullion; for the men, of blue and white cotton, same as Seventy-first New York. Pants, sky-blue cloth, with a dark blue stripe, one and one-half inches wide for the men, and two stripes of gold lace, each one-half inch wide, for the officers. The dress hat is the same as that worn by the Seventh New York, with a plume (white) for officers, and a pompon for the men; black patent leather waist-belt; no cross belts; for fatigue, a dark blue navy flannel blouse, trimmed with light blue braid, and a dark blue chasseurs cap. They are armed with the Winchester rifle. The City Guards have been complimented above all the rest for marching, discipline, and drill; but they are not what some of their best members would like to have them. Like many popular organizations, they claim superiority over all the other companies, and resting on a once justified right, are getting careless and neglect the drills. Unless this is checked, as a matter of course they will soon run behind."



## THE TRIAL OF THE DEVASTATION.

(From the Broad Arrow, October 19.)

THOSE among our readers who have paid any degree of attention to the drift of our naval articles, must be aware that the preliminary trial of the engines of the *Devastation*, which took place last Tuesday, is of far more public importance than contractors' trials usually are. The question raised by the results of the perfect or imperfect action of the machinery of this monster ironclad involves the whole problem of the future construction of our ships of war. The *Devastation* can scarcely be called a "ship." She is rather a gigantic floating gun-carriage, armor-clad for the defence of her guns, but especially constructed for the purpose of carrying into action the most powerful guns that can be manufactured. When we add that all other points characteristic of a "ship" are treated in subordination to this one, it will be understood that, in consequence of masts and sails being dispensed with, the fate of the vessel is made solely dependent on her steam machinery. Just as the failure of the supposed military power of France was held to justify the cry of *dechéance* on the 4th of September, so the failure of the machinery of the *Devastation* might be held to justify the rejection of the principle she represents. The *raison d'être* of her existence is the perfect action expected of her machinery. Should this be held to have failed, we are thrown back upon all the makeshifts and dangers consequent on the attempts of various kinds to combine the advantages of steaming and sailing in the same war vessel.

About half-past ten on Tuesday morning, this powerful monitor was under way, and moving slowly out of Portsmouth Harbor for Spithead, Captain Lord Gilford, commanding the Steam Reserve at Portsmouth (to which the *Devastation* belongs until commissioned), being in command; Captain Hewett, V. C., the future captain of the monitor, being also on board. Mr. Robinson, the master shipwright of Portsmouth Dockyard, and his staff, with Mr. Oliver, chief inspector of steam machinery, and his staff, and a number of subordinate officials, were also passengers; and crowds of spectators lined the channel between the entrance of the harbor and Southsea Castle. After leaving the harbor channel a course was taken to the southward, until the forts on the Horse and Noman Shoals were abeam, and then the ship's head was turned to the westward. One or two runs in this way were taken through Spithead, the engines gradually working up to 58 per minute and at one time reaching 70, and working with perfect smoothness and steadiness. According to the most reliable reports, no engines on a trial trip, or at any other time, could have worked more satisfactorily up to a few minutes before noon, when it was found that the top of the discharge cistern of the starboard circulating pump was cracked, and very soon afterwards the cover of the port cistern went also. At this moment the engines of the *Devastation* were running 68 to 70 revolutions per minute, and a heave of the log-line by Staff-Commander Raymond gave the vessel a speed of 12 knots. Nothing could be more satisfactory so far, but the mishaps we have mentioned rendered it impossible to continue the trial, and as the ebb tide was too far gone to admit of the *Devastation* re-entering the harbor, she was anchored at Spithead till the next morning, when she was to steam into the harbor, in order that the two cisterns might be repaired.

One of our contemporaries (the *Daily News*) had a vivid description of the breakdown, the writer of which has suggested, *apropos* of the circumstance, that the *Devastation*, in war time, will necessarily "be exposed to more serious dangers than heavy seas. Machinery, he says, even the best and most thoroughly tested, is liable to sudden derangement. Whenever that happens, whether at the uncertain distance of three thousand miles, or when engaged on Mediterranean purposes, the *Devastation* is doomed to lie and await the advent of some friendly tug. The breaking of screw or helm, the bursting of her boiler, or other interior calamity, would render her useless, for sails she has not; and a strong current might drive her against a rock. At the same time, from her construction, she cannot hold many fighting men beyond those employed on the guns, and perhaps a company of marines. Imagine our new monster, then, broken down in machinery, and surrounded by sloops upon which her guns can have no effect. She would close like a porcupine; the crew would be inside her and the enemy outside; and the question would have to be proved which of the two could best afford to wait for the other."

We do not see that the occurrence is of a nature to justify so despairing a view. The mishap, in fact, is presented in an exaggerated light when so vivid a picture is drawn of boilers bursting and machinery breaking down. Practically, steam-boilers are now as safe and as well understood as sails. Our guns only require to be properly rifled to be the most powerful in the world. The hydraulic lifts and chains by which they are manoeuvred, work most perfectly; even if the rudder be damaged, the "twin-screw" arrangement, as adopted in the *Devastation* class, will enable the ship to be steered in any required direction. The accident to the cisterns in this trial only adds weight to all our former arguments on the mechanism of our ships of war. We must propose to ourselves what George Stephenson proposed when he inaugurated the railway system—that perfection of its working details which people were so slow to believe in. In this instance we are reminded that our want is excellence of material and workmanship, and in the perfection to which Sir Joseph Whitworth has brought his compressed steel, we have the utmost encouragement to believe that there is no reason to despair of attaining that result.

In the chief qualities expected of her, namely, her sufficient speed, her steadiness as a gun platform, and her freedom from any considerable amount of vibration, the *Devastation* has proved a perfect success; and this is no slight achievement considering the enormous power of her engines, and the complicated work they have to perform in driving her twin-screws. It must be remembered, also, that trials of ships under steam are expressly intended to bring out all the weak parts of a ship's ma-

chinery before the latter is accepted by the Admiralty from the contractors, and we do not suppose that a trial was ever made without some fault or other being discovered which had to be remedied. From whatever point of view we regard the occurrence, we see no reason to justify the conclusions to which some of our contemporaries have hastily jumped. To talk of the risk we run of such a ship as the *Devastation* being "stranded in deep water," sounds rather deep-mouthed, but like the sound of a drum it depends a good deal on the emptiness of the instrument. It would be supposed that a sailing ship had never been waterlogged, or was not equally liable to accidents occasioned by wind and weather. In a word, we might as reasonably be frightened out of our railway system by the occurrence of an accident occasionally, as be scared from carrying our machinery of war to perfection because it is not perfect already.

## BENEFITS OF PRUSSIAN MILITARY TRAINING.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Washington Chronicle* writes of the beneficial influence of the Prussian military system on the physical and mental development of the whole nation:

Every male, having been reported and registered at his birth, is, in the spring next following his twentieth birthday, summoned before the board of the Recruiting Committee, and, having passed his physical examination, has to draw the lot which settles the question whether he is reserved for another draft or appointed for an immediate entering the army; he is then selected for infantry, cavalry, or artillery service. The average time for drilling is two hours before, and two hours after noon. Then there are certain hours for mental exercises, instruction in the mechanism and special manipulation and dexterous use of the arms, theory of tactics in general. Besides these, there are regular school hours fixed for practice in reading, writing, arithmetic—in short, in all branches of education which are generally taught in our grammar-schools, officers of various ranks acting as teachers; they have even regular religious instruction. Thus, when a soldier at the end of his three years' service returns to his home, he presents himself often to the astonishment of his friends as an entirely different man, greatly improved physically and mentally, and thereby enabled to fill positions in society for which he would have been entirely unfit without his military education. Some mechanics, for instance, tailors, shoemakers, saddlers, harnessmakers, are employed in the various regimental workshops; carpenters, bricklayers, miners, are employed in the pioneer (engineer) corps; apothecary clerks and physicians are admitted to a one year's volunteer service on condition to equip and support themselves during their term, provided they entered the service before the lapse of their twentieth year.

Any young man of a liberal classical education, for which he has to present the proper credentials, or to pass a special examination, has the privilege to enter before his twentieth year the ranks as volunteer, either for one year or for promotion. The volunteers have always to pay for their accoutrements, and to support themselves without any assistance from the regiment. The volunteers generally submit at the end of their year to an examination, which may result in his discharge with the rank of sergeant, ensign, or lieutenant. Commissions for such positions are not attainable in any other way. There are, however, higher military schools called brigade schools, war schools, to which men of better abilities and conduct are detailed from their regiments to be prepared for higher military positions.

The soldiers are encouraged not only to the proper use of their arms, target shooting, fencing, but also in other gymnastic exercises—climbing, wrestling, swimming, skating, and even dancing and singing. Swimming forms a special branch of drilling, and nothing is more interesting than to see a whole company, the captain with the bugle ahead, performing military evolutions in the water, their accoutrements following in little rowboats. Some of the soldiers are such bold swimmers that they jump, with all their accoutrements, including knapsack and musket, from a high scaffold into a stream two hundred feet wide, and reach the opposite shore in safety, to fire their muskets at an imaginary enemy.

Every regiment has its complete chorus, often of splendid singers. So is pretty nearly every regiment in possession of a good library, accessible to every soldier; some of these libraries are very valuable, containing the best works on history, geography, geology, botany, zoology, natural philosophy, chemistry, and so forth, in different languages. Therefore the military service in Prussia is looked upon by the people generally, not as a burden, but rather as an institution for a better education; a benefit to the nation; and the desirableness to be a soldier is very much heightened by the law, that nobody is admitted to any public office unless his application is accompanied with the requisite credentials of his military career, which, on the other hand, open the door to him to any place in the various government departments for which he may be qualified.

The soldiers are always very lucky with the ladies, not only on account of their physical soundness, but of their favorable prospects in life.

Having finished his triennial term, the soldier is dismissed as a reservist for war. On his arrival at home he has to report to the orderly sergeant of the district to which his residence belongs (for the country is divided into military districts). It is then his duty to report during the following three years every other Sunday morning, at 7 o'clock, at the place of rendezvous, in order to hear the articles of war read and fire his three shots at the target. After the lapse of another three years he is turned over to the landwehr; with this body of soldiers he has to turn out every other year for a six-weeks manœuvre till he has reached his forty-fifth year of age, which ends his military career, though in time of

war he has to expect to be called out to join the Land-sturm, for the defence of his own fireside against an invading enemy.

## FOREIGN ITEMS.

A VERY interesting account by a French officer of the Prussians in France has been commenced in the *Bulletin des Officiers*. We are indebted to the *Army and Navy Gazette* for a synopsis of its statements. The Germans in most cases prefer quartering their troops on the people to putting them in barracks. They do this to give the men the habits of campaigning. When they go into barracks they only put 600 men into a building designed to accommodate 1,090. Each man is to have a bed and a trunk with a key, and the rooms must be newly whitewashed and scrupulously clean. They prefer cantonments because they keep up a rigorous discipline. Generally the day is thus divided: From 5 A. M. to 11 A. M., exercises, drill; 11 to 2 o'clock, meals and repose; 2 o'clock, parade inspection; 2 to 5 P. M., liberty and supper; 5 P. M. to 8 P. M., exercises, etc.; but, as the captains are responsible for the instruction of their companies, the colonels for their battalions, and so on, they may employ the time as they consider fit. Thus every Prussian regiment is exercised 700 times in the year, while a French regiment is exercised only 200 times—that is to say, six hours as compared to two.

A NEW and cheap paper destined for the soldier, and meant to counteract the bad influence of evil Radical prints, and even to supersede them, has just been started. The title of this new *son-neu* paper, says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, is *Le Petit Bulletin du Soldat*, and it will contain all the latest decisions of the War Minister, together with practical hints for the men, and a little history and geography, as the prospectus says, "conveyed in a pleasant manner." How the editor intends to convey a pleasant idea of a promontory or a continent is not explained, but it is to be hoped that, as Sydney Smith had it, he has no intention of speaking disrespectfully of the Equator. In the *Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers* is to be found a thrilling anecdote of that terrible day of Gravelotte, in which it is related that, at about six in the evening, and during a fearful cavalry *volée* on the French extreme right, the Prussian trumpets, which could not be distinguished on account of the smoke, suddenly rang out the French assembly; "and, alas!" adds the writer, "such of our men as obeyed that assembly never returned." It is then urged that the French soldiers should be taught the principal foreign calls, especially those used on the field of battle, and that the army should be taught to do without all the camp calls, which reveal so many secrets to a vigilant enemy.

A CORRESPONDENT of *Broad Arrow*, with the English Mediterranean fleet, writing on the 28th of September, says: "To-day has been a noisy, thundering, stunning, ear-splitting day. Early in the morning, at a signal from the Admiral, the ships separated under steam, taking up station wide apart preparing for target practice at sea. Targets were hastily knocked together by the ships' carpenters, the simplest a cask with a pole through it surmounted by a scrap of fluttering bunting, the more ambitious flat triangles of wood with poles in the centre of their cross pieces, whence cords were fastened to the three corners; over this frame-work old bread-bags were roughly sewn, thus forming rude canvas cones, topped by bright flags. Overboard went these targets as soon as completed; the bugles sounded to quarters, and then, for the space of three or four hours, the ships shook with the concussion of the discharge of heavy guns, while shot and shell whistled through the air, plunged hissing into the sea, and ricocheted from wave to wave, as if the Tritons below were amusing themselves by a gigantic game of catch. With deafening crash the 250-pound shot whistled through the air, propelled by a charge of forty-three pounds of powder, while from the upper deck a brisk fusillade of rifles was kept up whenever any of the targets came within range, until the tubs, pierced through and through, went with a walloping sidelong jerk to the bottom, and the canvas cones were riddled again and again. For three hours the seven ships of the Mediterranean squadron steamed slowly round and round these targets, discharging their guns in succession as they came to bear upon the object, until the atmosphere was thick with heavy white smoke, and the smell of burnt powder became absolutely oppressive. The sullen boom from some far-away ship was answered by the crash and roar of another near at hand, till sea and sky seemed alike to reverberate at each discharge. All this just off Cape St. Vincent, where three-quarters of a century ago guns of a far different calibre sang in very earnest the tune which to-day has but scared a few fish and temporarily defensed a few men. To every ship in her Majesty's service a certain amount of ammunition is served out quarterly to be expended in the course of the ensuing three months. Next quarter the fleet will go out from Malta for prize firing, when the captain of the winning gun in each ship will receive a sum of money (about £5) to divide in certain proportions among his men, thus offering them a substantial incentive to knowledge of drill and accuracy of eye."

FACTS FOR THE LADIES.—Miss Ellen Corbett, Brooklyn, N. Y., has used her Wheeler & Wilson Lock-Stitch Machine since 1858, doing the entire sewing for thirteen adults; it is as easily used as a hand needle. A No. 2 needle did all the sewing for ten years; it has paid for itself many times over, and they would not go back to hand-sewing for ten times its cost. See the new Improvements and Woods' Lock-Stitch Ripper.

## MARRIED.

(Announcements of Marriages should be paid for at the rate of fifty cents each.)

MOTLAN—CALHOUN.—At Madison, Ind., October 23, 1872, by the Rev. A. Keigwin, Captain M. MOTLAN, seventh U. S. Cavalry, to Miss LOTTIE CALHOUN, of Madison, Ind. (No cards.)

GILLMORE—BRACE.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 6, 1872, by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Bvt. Major-General G. A. GILLMORE, United States Army, to LARA M. BRACE, of Brooklyn, N. Y.